

MAR 25 1926

NEWFIELD HEADS SOCIAL WORKERS

**Birmingham Man Named
President At Auburn Ses-
sion—Gadsden to be Next
Convention City.**

By HUGH G. GRANT

AUBURN, Ala., Mar. 24. (Special)—Dr. Morris Nowfield of Birmingham was elected president of the Alabama Conference of Social Work and Gadsden, Alabama was selected as the convention city for next year at the concluding business session at Auburn Tuesday.

Two important resolutions adopted provide for a legislative committee to give to the Legislature information concerning the social needs in Alabama, the other authorizing the new executive committee to endeavor to bring the next national conference of social workers to the South. Mrs. A. M. Tunstall of Greensboro was named chairman of the legislature committee. Dr. Frank Willie Barnett of Birmingham News spoke on the "Necessity of selling Alabama to Alabamians."

Following a military review by the Auburn R. O. T. C., the delegates went to Tuskegee Institute for the final session. Dr. C. B. Wilmer of University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., addressed the social workers on "The New Science." Dr. Dunbar Ogden of Mobile presided and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, welcomed the delegates. The meeting was called to order by Miss Elizabeth Fonde of Mobile, retiring president of the conference. Entertainment features at Tuskegee included luncheon buffet supper, a tour of the Institute Buildings and grounds as well as the United States Veterans Hospital.

Tonight on special train, delegates returned to their homes in various parts of the state. Resolutions unanimously adopted by the conference Tuesday were to the effect that the conference was one of the most successful conferences held in the history of the organization. Deep appreciation was expressed to Dr. Spright Dowell, president Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and members of his staff as well as organizations and individuals in

Auburn, Opelika, Lanett, and Tuskegee, all of whom acted as hosts to the conference.

The conference opened Sunday afternoon at Auburn, night session was held at Opelika the delegates were entertained at Lanett Monday, session was held in Auburn again Monday night and Tuesday were entertained in Auburn throughout the three-day session through the courtesy of citizens and college fraternities. Mrs. S. L. Toomer and Miss Agnes Ellen Harris were in charge.

Other officers and heads of departments for the conference next year were elected as follows: Secretary, H. J. Early, Birmingham; Treasurer, Miss Roberta Morgan, Birmingham; Vice-President, R. W. Jennings, Lanett; Mrs. W. L. Murdoch, Birmingham; Mrs. J. L. Jolly, Florence; Children's Department, Miss Sarah Axford, Montgomery; Institutions and Agencies, Dr. D. M. Weakly, Birmingham; Mental Hygiene, Miss Myrtle Brooks, Montevallo; Industrial Problems, Dr. Lloyd Noland, Fairfield; International Relations, Dr. Dunbar Ogden, Mobile; School Attendance, E. J. Hudnall, Birmingham; Executive Board, Miss Elizabeth Fonde, Mobile; Dr. W. E. Partlow, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Frank W. Bannett, Birmingham; Mrs. B. Woodfin Cobb, Montgomery; Judge H. Ross Gilliland, Gadsden. Resolutions committee consisted of S. L. Peavy, Alexander City; Miss Virginia Handier, Montgomery; Mrs. Florence Adams, Gadsden; and Lagore Harrison, Mobile. Mrs. Amelia Amight of Birmingham was made an honorary member of the conference.

State Welfare Program In Alabama To Include All Classes and Races

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Two hundred representatives of Alabama welfare agencies were present here March 23 at the annual meeting of the State Welfare Committee, held in connection with the State Council of Welfare Agencies, of which the committee is a part.

After a business meeting of the committee the Council of Welfare Agencies held a town session, presided over by Dr. Dunbar Hunt, Ogden of Montgomery, chairman of the Interracial Committee. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Ogden, Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the general interracial Commission, all emphasizing

the importance of seeing that colored people are given equal consideration in every state and community welfare program.

The effect of the meeting will be general and far-reaching, working out through many of the established agencies in the promotion of education, health, child welfare, justice in the courts, the care of dependents, etc.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,

MAR 25 1926

TALK RACE PROBLEMS

"Cooperation" Topic Of Small Workers Meeting At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 25. —Special—Program on interracial cooperation was a feature of the closing session of the Alabama Conference of Social Work at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Dunbar Ogden, of Mobile, chairman of the state committee on interracial work, presided, introducing Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, who spoke on "Community Development Through Cooperation of the Two Races." James D. Burton, traveling secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, read report of the Alabama interracial committee.

Officers of the state committee were reelected as follows: Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, Mobile, chairman; Dr. James E. Dillard, Birmingham, vice chairman; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile, recording secretary; C. D. Barr, Birmingham, treasurer; James D. Burton, Tennessee, traveling secretary.

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION WILL HELP BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY

It is the irony of Birmingham's up-to-dateness that it has no organized social service activities that affect its large Negro population in any definite way, nor, in general, to any great extent. Very few cities of its size have so little of this kind of public service, whether for one group or the general good of all groups. The crime record of the city shows very conclusively that there is direlection in the direction of preventative measures for social delinquency among all groups.

Social delinquency is not a group problem in densely populated cities; it is a problem of public morals and it requires a sensitized attitude of public spirited effort that obliterates group lines.

Crime preventatives are cheaper, more constructive and more effective than crime cures. They are the proverbial stitch-in-time, and besides the fact that they lessen crime, they have the force of an educative influence which makes the results permanent.

The field covered by the activities of the school and the church is comparatively limited to small, isolated groups and specialized to a degree that excludes the criminal element. The field covered by the courts is likewise limited and specialized from the opposite viewpoint, inasmuch as the courts are punitive rather than constructive or preventative in its measures. Between the opposite extremes of these social institutions there is a field unprovided for and covered only by the chance of desultory authority from either, and here is the incubus where crime is hatched, in the very presence of either and in safe defiance to both.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse for crime in the courts; propounding the law is not the business of the school or the church; this state of "no jurisdiction" in either raises a question of responsibility for which shoulders of rest must be found.

This gap between the effective parts of an otherwise efficient social machinery is the friction point where lost motion gives rise to much of the trouble, which is distributed to every part, retarding the progress and complicating the action.

The shifting of the responsibility gives time for growth and license for increased operations. Thus, crime increases, criminals become defiant, public morals are menaced, and, while everybody seems to care, "no jurisdiction" makes it nobody's business.

The need for organized social service with means and authority to pursue a line of work charitable in its nature, educative in its policy, recreative in its plans, but positive in its procedure is not only evident but imperative.

The means and the authority, perhaps, present the only difficulty, since social service work is now highly professionalized and trained help is easily obtainable for its direction and management.

To overcome the lethargy in the public mind in regard to its duty in this connection opens the way for the means; to get the co-operation of administrative officials strengthens the means with the necessary authority; the rest is a matter of zeal and public spirited effort on the part of those whose interest can be developed into a passion for social welfare.

The criminal tendency in Birmingham could be modified in a short while by well-directed measures in social welfare work. The off duty hours of the youth are important and this, coupled with the large number of idlers that escape both school and employment, constitutes the material out of which criminals are developed because there is no means of supervising or directing their activities along helpful lines.

In view of the fact that criminal tendencies are merely the aspects of abnormal social development and a great industrial center carries a heterogeneous population, a city like Birmingham could not escape the effects of the combined influence, ignorance, idleness and consequently incipient crime in an environment suitable in every way for a crop of potential criminals at close intervals.

Birmingham's youth is Birmingham's responsibility and this means the co-operation of both public and private agencies in an organized effort to foster a social service program, covering a field in which the schools, church, courts and private social clubs cannot be effective. The cost of it will be small as compared with the results, and when the public is once awakened to the urgent need and the helpful influence on public health, public morals and the criminal tendency, an ardent and liberal support will be a pleasing feature of public duty in shouldering the responsibility.

Seeing the urgent need on all sides, why should this program be delayed in Birmingham when everything is at hand ready for its beginning? All organizations will be strengthened by it; every contribution to it will be returned many fold and no organization nor individual could possibly suffer any hold-back in its own program.

It is now a question of what Birmingham, with its ministers, teachers, social workers and public spirited Negro citizens will do. Reader, are you willing to admit the effects of ignorance and idleness on the life of our citizenry? Are you blind to the evils that grow out of it? Do you realize the dreadful, shameful truth of a situation that must grow worse under your eyes if the remedies for it do not receive your support?

The appeal is not to the minister in particular, nor to the teacher nor the social club worker in particular, but to all whose responsibility becomes apparent by virtue of their interest in modern methods of uplift. Let us ask ourselves the question as to what is the responsibility and whose is it, and then that other vital, personal question that must follow: Have I done anything or am I willing to do anything to make the realization of a better state of things more certain?

SIGNATURE FOR DR. OWEN

For 44 consecutive years, Rev. A. F. Owens, dean of Selma University, has been collecting funds from merchants in Mobile and managing dinners, Thanksgiving and Christmas, for the inmates of charitable institutions white and colored, in the Gulf City. Last year dinners were served at 12 institutions to 750 inmates at a cost of \$1,630.00.

Last week Dr. Owens visited his old home and was surprised with a diamond ring, a gift from the people of Mobile. The Mobile Register in commenting on the affair editorially under the caption "RECOGNITION FOR DR. OWENS," had this to say:

"Without doubt the diamond ring presented Thursday by the business men of Mobile in recognition of the Rev. Dr. A. F. Owens' 44 years of charitable work in Mobile is not so much in Dr. Owens' estimation, although it is a ring of value—as is the generous thought that suggested the gift and the warm word of approval that accompanied it.

"In 1882, when this respected colored citizens was serving as a member of the county grand jury, and their labors had come to an end, he suggested that the jurors should make a contribution to provide a special dinner at Thanksgiving for the prisoners in the jail. The contribution was made, and the dinner was served. From this small beginning grew the annual merchants' dinners for the pris-

oners, for the inmates of the poor asylum, and for various public and private charitable institutions, at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, financed by the merchants, under the sole direction and management of Dr. Owens, he going the rounds and making the collections, supervising the expenditures and the ordering the distribution of the dinners, and making his reports, showing what he had done with the money entrusted to him—averaging about \$1,500 each season.

"It must be recognized that this long and kindly service has been performed in a modest, unostentatious and Christian manner, by one who is believed to be sincerely a friend of man and seeking to do what he can to make a worth-while contribution of time, thought and labor to the community's good."

INTEREST SHOWN IN SHORT COURSE

Social Workers To Gather at Montevallo For Short Course; Program Announced

MONTEVALLO, ALA., June 26.—Special to The Advertiser.—Considerable interest is being manifested over the state in the short course for social workers which will be held at Alabama college, July 5 to 17.

Miss Myrtle Brooks, chairman of the committee on arrangements, is de-

lighted with the program which she has been able to arrange for the short course. The program has just been completed and will be of general interest not only to social workers but to civic leaders throughout the state. Many of the participants doubtless attract not only those who specialize in social work, but any who are interested in the general problems of public welfare.

The following program has been arranged:

July 5, 11:30 a. m., Dr. O. C. Carmichael, president of Alabama college, presiding. Address, Rabbi Morris Newfield, president State Conference of Social Workers, Montgomery, 10 p. m., Mr. Alfred F. Whitman, executive secretary, Children's Aid association, Boston. July 6, to 10, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m., daily, Mr. Alfred F. Whitman to 12, 9:30 to 11:30 daily, Mr. Charles L. Chute, executive secretary National Probation association, New York. 6-10, 2:30 p. m. daily, round table discussions for county workers. Leader, Mrs. Florence S. Adams, extension secretary, State Child Welfare department; 8, at 8:00 p. m., Miss Phaedra Norsworthy, president of the child labor division, state child welfare department, Montgomery. The relationship of a state welfare department to the state's social progress, Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary state department of public welfare, Atlanta, Georgia; 12-17, 8:30 to 10:30 daily, Dr. R. R. Williams, director child guidance clinic of Memphis; 9:30 daily, social legislation in Alabama, Mrs. Alfred F. Tunstall, Greensboro; 15, 11:30 a. m. daily, institutional problems of Alabama, Miss Mariette A. Smith, supervisor of institutions, state child welfare department; 16, 11:3 a. m., Mr. Lee Bidgood, dean school of commerce and business administration, University of Alabama; 12-17, 2:30 p. m. daily, round table discussions for county workers; leader, Mrs. Florence S. Adams.

The social agencies listed below have been asked to present their programs in round table discussions during the short course:

Alabama Vocational School for Girls, Alabama Tuberculosis association, Boys' Industrial school of Birmingham, Community Chest of Birmingham, Florence Crittenton Home of Mobile, Jefferson county chapter of Red Cross, Jefferson county Children's Aid society, Montgomery chapter of Red Cross, Salvation Army hospital of Birmingham, state department of child welfare, state training school for girls, T. C. and I. Company of Birmingham.

Overton Dedicates New Building; Pres. Debardeleben Talks

Overton, Ala., May 24.—(Special to The Reporter.)—That the Alabama Fuel & Iron Company is making every arrangement for the comfort and care

of its employees, was again demonstrated Sunday when a church building and lodge hall was dedicated here. It is a building that will do credit to any place for the purpose for which it is built, and the colored people here are rejoicing over this new addition as well as over the expressed good will of the company.

Among the features were the address of President Charles F. Debardeleben who had just returned from Europe and gave many expressions of what he had seen and learned on that extended trip. He was greeted in an enthusiastic manner when introduced by the General Superintendent F. R. Bell, who told the audience of some of the fine things that the company was working out and had worked out for the men's comfort and pleasure.

Mr. Walter Fowls, one of the officials of the company, spoke of Christianity and how the company urged its employees to be sober and keep in touch with divine power.

Mr. W. B. Driver delivered the dedicatory address and among other things, said: "We have a great deal to be thankful for and should show our appreciation to those who are interested in us. We will gain more and attract greater attention in proportion as we show appreciation for the things that are being done.

Among some of the visitors were Messrs. R. A. Blount, R. E. Sims, J. C. Johnson and Clifford W. Wheeler, all of Birmingham.

The meeting was constantly stirred by the excellent singing of local talent and the famous Margaret Glee Club.

SEP 29 1926

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—The Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross composed entirely of negroes has received \$150 in contributions from the people of this community as a part of the nation-wide fund being raised to aid Florida storm sufferers.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

SEP 19 1926

ON EDUCATING THE FILIPINO

To the Editor of The Age-Herald: Twenty-five years in time, millions of dollars in money, has been wasted in an effort to educate the Filipinos.

The 700-page record of the survey made by Dr. Paul Monroe and his staff to determine the mental progress in the Philippines is as might have been expected: another report of Caucasian failure in attempting to impose civilization upon the negroid and mongrel world. It can't be done!

The Caucasian may, in some measure, bridge the cultural chasm between himself and the colored world by social, political, religious and sexual contact, but the Caucasian will never—has never—lifted a single body of negroid or mongrelized population anywhere near his position in mentality.

A survey of ancient civilizations will show that all achievements were in whole the work of the Caucasian family.

If America has accomplished nothing in the Philippines in 25 years in the way of education, what shall be expected in the next 25 years?

The Caucasian could not impose his culture upon the Indian whom he found in possession of this country. The best he could do was ruthless slaughter. The finer things offered to the Indian was as acceptable to him as Christianity to the unspeakable Turk. The American Indian and the Turk were produced by Caucasian amalgamation with negroes and any organization which seeks to lift them up to a position of intellectual, educational, political or social equality with the Caucasian is simply a delusion and a snare. It can't be done!

The Filipino has all the ear-marks of a product of Adamic-Negro mixture. Like the 12,000,000 American mongrels, he is neither white nor black, and should one find a colorless black Filipino, he is lacking in his features as a whole negro. If he has the features of a whole negro, he is not black; hence, we have no alternative than to decide that the Filipino is a mongrel—offspring of white-black lust.

It being a truth which all reasoning, including the atheistic theory of evolution, cannot alter, that the red, brown, yellow, and copper-colored creatures who inhabit the earth are a direct result of sexual contact between man and the negro, it would be interesting indeed if some of the editors and pastors would give their authority for using their influence and position to collect money to carry Caucasian culture, religion and other arts of civilization to the unholy, illegal, and oathsome offspring of man's unhallowed lust. It has been proven that "pearls cast before swine," is a procedure endangering the hand that casts them, and no better example can be given to substantiate this age-old fact than Caucasian attempt to elevate his mongrel offspring to a higher position than his mental capacity bids him climb.

J. M. M'COY.

Anniston, Ala., Sept. 12, 1926.

Two Homes For Negroes, Young, Old And Helpless, Are Supported By Chest

Men And Women, Some Past Century Mark,
And Children From One To Seventeen,
Are Rendered Every Aid Possible

Two frame houses on adjoining lots. In one doctors and nurses labor valiantly, the doctors giving their services free, to save babies and children for future usefulness, while in the adjoining house, by a strange contrast, old folks, some of them centenarians, are awaiting the call to the great beyond.

The first house, at 623 Weaver Street, a one-story frame, house which is known as the Children's Home Hospital, a haven of refuge for sick and afflicted negro children, one of the 38 agencies financed by the Community Chest, where children from one to 17 years, are made physically more fit for life's struggles and duties.

On the adjoining lot, at 625 Weaver Street, in a two-story frame structure, is the Colored Old Folks Home, now housing 14 men and women, who are awaiting the end of life's struggles and cheerfully declare they are ready for the final call. Some of the aged in this institution, financed by the Birmingham Community Chest, have passed the century mark having lived an eventful life, beginning with slavery days, and having passed through many ordeals, are now happy in seeing their last days made comfortable through the generosity of the contributors to the chest.

The Children's Home Hospital, in that one-story frame structure at 623 Weaver Street, with Annie Gorjoins as head nurse and M. E. Berry as nurse, looks after between 40 and 70 sick and disabled children during the month, and almost daily there are between four and five little bed patients being cared for.

Make Everything Count

They know how to make little go far in this hospital for the little ones, and the two nurses are always on duty, alternating night and day, and both hope that those in charge will soon see the need of a regular night nurse to bring them a little relief.

In this building also, like other institutions, the need for more room is evident, all the way from the furnace room to the operating room, it is badly in need of repairs and those in charge also point to the fact that there is only one bathroom for the five wards in the hospital.

The nurses in their treatment of these children appreciate the fact that all come from poor homes. All

are mostly under-nourished and bear evidence of neglect and are much more in need of care during their stay in this hospital, and this is provided for them. Just now the hospital contains cases of tonsillitis, little ones suffering from burns, serious pneumonia cases, and others.

Just what is being done for babies may be especially seen any Friday afternoon, when there is clinic for babies and a number of the city's best colored doctors give their services free, as they also do during the week, for the healing of the little ones. Chief among these physicians are: Dr. H. C. Grant, tonsils, assisted by Dr. M. G. McCall; Dr. Charles McPherson, Dr. C. F. Nall and Dr. L. U. Going, children specialists.

Chest Is Praised

"The Lord bless the Chest," says Clara Belle McQueen, president of the board of this Children's Home Hospital, in telling of what the maintenance of this home through the Chest has meant to those in charge, while Alma Johnson, the secretary, joins in praising those in charge of the Chest for having lifted a great burden off the shoulders of those responsible for the care and healing of those little ones.

And while many have been saved at 623 Weaver Street and from a sickly babyhood may grow to robust manhood and womanhood, there have been six deaths in the Old Folks Home adjoining, at 625 Weaver Street, since Christmas, octogenarians and centenarians, and only last Monday morning good old Mandy Sheppard passed away, closing a life of trials, tribulations and sufferings, her last days being made easy in this home through the aid of the Chest.

"We now have 15 left in this home," said Hattie R. Hudson, the superintendent and treasurer, who is assisted by Mattie Dunlap, the cook and general factotum, who "stays there night and day." "Some of these are more than 100 years old."

Here, also, in this two-story frame house is need for additional improvements, and one especially. For, although there are 17 rooms, including a kitchen, dining room and sitting

room, all meagerly though comfortably furnished, there is only one bathroom. But everything is kept as spotless and clean as it is possible to keep it under all circumstances.

Mobile, Ala., Register

Voice of the People

WHAT COLORED MOBILIANS NEED.

To the Editor of The Register:

That the negroes of Mobile, except in a few instances, did not vote in the Democratic primary held here August 10, does not argue their lack of civic interest, but rather their thorough understanding of the force of the query in Holy Writ which reads thus: "Why spend ye your money for that which satisfieth not and your earnings for that which is not bread?"

The campaign was a very heated one from the beginning and epoch-making in many ways. It was a fight between white men who held conflicting ideas on vital issues. The negro vote in Mobile could not have influenced the election one way or the other, and for him to have persisted in taking a part in so tense a conflict between white men to decide issues involving white men's interests after having been respectfully requested to stay out, would have been as unwise as was the man who insisted on trying to enter a home where a husband and wife were quarreling—he was beaten by both for his pains.

There are some things that the Mobile negroes need and they need them very badly. To name all of them would fill volumes. I mention just a few, namely: more businesses, more business and professional men and women; more co-operative efforts and industries; better streets where we live; more fire protection in those sections of the city where we congest; more and better equipped playgrounds; an accessible park with bathing facilities; better educational facilities; more sanitary surroundings on every hand so that life shall be more tolerable, and the siren voice of the north and west winds that gently disturb the sweet-smelling foliage of fair, ever-verdant Mobile shall be less tempting to the ebony-hued sons of Ham who are, in ever-increasing numbers, selling, mortgaging, or giving away their life-time accumulations for a railroad ticket thither.

These are some of the things thoughtful negroes of Mobile are fighting for, and because as far as voting strength, there is but one political party, it behooves them, both in the interest of the things they are striving to accomplish, and the harmony of the two races that must always live here, to cautiously guide their bark as did the ancient mariners, lest in shunning one of the dangerous rocks, they dash their ship to pieces against the other; for though separate and apart, vastly different, and one above the other; "Cylla" and "Charybdis" are in the same sea; washed by the same waters, and not a whit different in their efforts where the mariners are concerned.

H. Roger Williams, M.D.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 14, 1926.

SOCIAL CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN AUBURN

Meetings to Follow in Opelika,
Lanett and Tuskegee
March 21 to 23

AUBURN, ALA., Feb. 13.—Program for the annual meeting of the Alabama Conference of Social Work which will be held in Auburn, Opelika, Lanett and Tuskegee, March 21 to 23 inclusive, was announced today by Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute. The announcement followed consultations with Miss Elizabeth Fonde, of Mobile, president of the Conference of Social Work, and Mrs. W. Woodfin Cobb, of Montgomery, secretary.

The conference, it was stated, will be the most important ever held in the state, noted speakers from various parts of the United States having been selected for the program. While sessions of the conference will be held in Lanett, Opelika and Tuskegee, Auburn and the Polytechnic institute will constitute headquarters.

The opening session will be held at Auburn Sunday afternoon, March 21, a dinner and the evening program following Sunday evening in Opelika. Monday the conference delegates will go from Auburn to Lanett, where they have been invited by R. W. Jennings, manager of Lanett Mills. They will inspect the mill, school and visit the West Point Manufacturing company. A barbecue will be given under the auspices of the Lanett Cotton Mills.

Returning to Auburn late Monday afternoon, the conference delegates will be the guests of the students of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, who will give a "stunt dinner." A program of "Aspects of Country Life," will follow in Langdon Hall, the college chapel, speakers of national reputation being on the program.

Tuesday morning, the program will be featured by a discussion of the problems daily confronting social workers of Alabama and a review of the Auburn Reserve Officers' Training corps. Governor W. W. Brandon, ex-officio member of the executive committee, will be present. Tuesday afternoon, delegates will be taken in automobiles to Tuskegee Institute where entertainment will be provided. The evening program at Tuskegee will consist of addresses by southern

speakers on the subject of "Interracial Relationships."

Every phase of social work will be discussed at the various sessions of the conference, the subjects outlined including care of the cripple children of the state, the rehabilitation of disabled civilians, the enforcement of the school attendance law, interracial relations, the handling of transient cases by the local social agencies, the aim and purpose of the Y. W. C. A., problems of the rural woman and other problems of country life the relation of the church and social work and other subjects of interest alike to the professional social worker and layman.

Club women as well as church women of Opelika and Auburn will cooperate in the entertainment of the delegates. Opelika chamber of commerce has also promised its aid.

SERVICE LEAGUE STARTS \$5,000 DRIVE FOR CAMP

WOMEN ACTIVE FOR RECREATION CAMP NEAR BIRMINGHAM

In an effort to raise funds incident to the purchase of land for a recreation camp, The Girls' Service League, headed by Mrs. Pauline Fletcher, as president, has secured a permit from the City Commission for a thirty-day subscription drive for five thousand dollars.

According to plans outlined, the district will be canvassed by workers in interest of the drive, beginning Monday, March 15th, and running through April 15th. The organization is asking the aid of the ministers in the district for four minute speakers to appear at the churches in interest of the drive.

Seeks to Establish Camp

The Girls' Service League is making a strenuous effort to purchase a 57-acre tract of land below Bessemer for the location of a camp for women, girls and undernourished children. The organization needs funds to secure the site and to develop the camp for use this summer.

Chairmen to Direct Workers

A group of influential ladies have accepted places as chairmen and will direct the workers in canvassing the district.

Mrs. R. A. Blount is general chairman and others are Mrs. Mamie W. Hayes, Mrs. W. A. Rayfield, Mrs. W. T. Woods, Mrs. Amanda Moreland, Mrs. Odessa McKinney, Mrs. J. M. Coar, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Taggart, Miss Brunetta Hill, Mrs. R. T. Brown, Mrs. Kate Waugh, Mrs. W. M. Montgomery, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. W. Watson and Mrs. M. G. McCall.

Headquarters for the League are at Room 204, Pythian Temple.

DR. MORRIS NEWFIELD ELECTED PRESIDENT SOCIAL CONFERENCE

Gadsden Selected as Next Meeting Place at Closing Session of
Workers; Mrs. Woodfin Cobb, Montgomery, Named as Director; Dr. Alexander on Program at Tuskegee

BY HUGH G. GRANT

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Two important resolutions adopted provide for a legislative committee to give to the legislature information concerning the social needs in Alabama, the other authorizing the new executive committee to endeavor to bring the next national conference of social workers to the South. Mrs. A. M. Tunstall of Greensboro, was named chairman of legislative committee. Dr. Frank Willis of Birmingham News, spoke on the necessity of selling Alabama to Alabamians.

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Other officers and heads of departments for the conference next year were elected as follows: Secretary H. J. Early, Birmingham; treasurer, Miss Roberta Morgan, Birmingham; vice-presidents, R. W. Jennings, Lanett; Mrs. W. L. Murdock, Birmingham; Mrs. J. L. Jolly, Florence; children's department, Miss Sarah Axford, Montgomery; institution and agencies, Dr. D. M. Weakly, Birmingham; mental hygiene, Miss Myrtle Brooke, Montevallo; industrial problems, Dr. Lloyd Noland, Fairfield; interracial relations, Dr. Dunbar Ogden, Mobile; school attendance, E. J. Hudnall, Birmingham; executive board, Miss Elizabeth Fonde, Mobile, Dr. W. E. Partlow, Tuscaloosa, Dr. Frank W. Barnett, Birmingham, Mrs. B. Woodfin Cobb, Montgomery, Judge H. Ross Gilliland, Gadsden; resolutions committee, S. L. Peevey, Alexander City, Miss Virginia Handley, Montgomery, Mrs. Florence Adams, Gadsden, and Legore Hairston, Mobile. Mrs. Amelia Amigh of Birmingham, was made an honorary life member of the conference.

Resolutions adopted by the conference follow:

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions committee of the Alabama conference of social work hereby submits the following resolutions for your consideration and approval:

Resolved: That the deep appreciation of the conference be expressed to the following organizations and individuals in Auburn, Opelika, Lanett and Tuskegee for their splendid hospitality and untiring efforts in every way to make this one of the best conferences ever had in the state.

1. To Dr. Spright Dowell, L. N. Duncan, and Miss Agnes Ellen Harris

and their assistants for their excellent executive management of the meetings held in Auburn.

2. To Mrs. P. O. Davis, chairman of hospitality committee, and her co-workers, Mrs. S. L. Toomer, president of Auburn federation of women clubs and her assistants, who have made it possible for the delegates to be entertained so splendidly.

3. To the families and fraternities who have opened their homes to the conference. To Miss Harris and her staff, those in charge of exhibits, Mr. Dimmitt and others of the extension department. Also to the faculty as a whole, those in charge of registration and information bureaus.

4. To the automobile committee, Mr. Baughman, chairman, who have so ably transported the delegates to all points, and also to Major Hatch, who had charge of the sightseeing trip of Auburn, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and its activities.

5. To Mr. Bidez and his orchestra for the music furnished during the sessions.

6. To Prof. J. M. Robinson and the students for entertainment at the student stunt dinner.

7. To Mr. Hugh G. Grant, for his splendid publicity given the conference, especially in getting out an extra edition of the college paper, The Plainsman, and to the press of Alabama for their publicity given this conference.

8. To Mr. Parks, of the Western railway, for the special courtesies and accommodations to the conference.

Mill Superintendent Thanked

9. To Mr. R. W. Jennings, superintendent of Lanett Mills and the management of the West Point Manufacturing company for their wonderful hospitality in taking the entire conference as their guest and the wonderful entertainment afforded us by their various organizations, the bands, schools scouts and other organizations. This entertainment consisted of a trip through mills, schools, and automobile trip through the Chattahoochee valley, a wonderful barbecue dinner and programs by the various organizations named. Most of all does the conference appreciate the real spirit of social conscience which permeated the whole atmosphere of the West Point Manufacturing company, which manifested itself in the happy employees and happy school children.

10. To Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute and his co-workers and students for the stimulating and inspiring program planned for the conference and the entertainment afforded the conference. Also for the opportunity of seeing the activities of the wonderful institute. Also thanks to the management of the veterans' hospital for their courtesies.

11. To the Opelika Chamber of Commerce, to Mrs. N. P. Renfro, chairman of the Women's Federation of Social Service, of Opelika, for their hospitality in entertaining delegates in their homes and for the delightful barbecue dinner served by the chamber of commerce on Sunday night. To Dr. Smith, and his church and choir, for the part they played in making Sunday night's meeting such a success and to all the

churches that graciously suspended their services to attend.

12. That thanks be extended to the speakers of this conference, who have given of their time and efforts in making this a great conference.

Pay Tribute to Miss Fonde

13. That we now pay high tribute to Miss Fonde, the president, Mrs. Cobbs, efficient secretary, and their co-workers in arranging such a splendid program for this conference. It has been unusual in that an observation of welfare work has been possible along with the other parts of the program.

14. That the executive committee be increased from two members to five, elected at large.

15. That the paragraph in the constitution prohibiting the president from succeeding himself be eliminated with the proviso that he may succeed himself but not to exceed two years.

16. That the secretary of this conference may be compensated for his time and effort, such compensation to be decided upon at the discretion of the executive committee.

17. That recognition be given to the school attendance officers' organization as a definite department of this conference.

18. That this conference express its sympathy for the loss of one of its most valued members and former officer, Mrs. Erwin Craighead of Mobile, Alabama, who did so much toward the progress and promotion of welfare work in our state.

19. That a copy of the proceedings of this conference be sent to Jas. L. Sibley, a former secretary of this conference, now in Monrovia, Liberia, who was largely instrumental in bringing the conference to this section, where we have had such a wonderful reception.

20. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all organizations named in these resolutions.

Be it further resolved that inasmuch as this conference does not convene before another state legislature meets, a legislative committee be appointed by the new president to bring before the conference the information of legislative needs for the ongoing and progress of welfare work in Alabama.

NEED OF GIRLS' CAMP URGENT—SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE IN PROGRESS

Provisions for outdoor life should be a part of every large community's plans where social betterment activities are sponsored and directed by responsible public agencies.

To lose the actual rollicking play instinct is the misfortune that comes to the human family under the pressure of the struggle for life in congested areas, and to replace this loss with the substitute of social dances and other indoor sports has a formal effect, that is not healthful and too often not wholesome.

Life is natural and play is the strongest evidence of its naturalness. Amusement promoters are quick to see the possibility of profits in pandering to the natural instincts of people in populated centers and thus the price of our fun draws heavily on our moral and physical resources, to say nothing of the tastes, the time and the money incidentally involved in the process.

Human nature changes only under the influence of its environment. To change it for the better is the problem that concerns us all.

Life is too short to omit the duties, the fellowships, the kindly expressions the sincere solicitation, the helpful actions that make it worth while for others and cause the happiness of others to react on our own in a way almost miraculous. Life is too uncertain to delay the season for promoting the common welfare, too poor to miss the riches which the glee of healthful youth bestows on all who love childhood and the great out-of-doors. Yet, like love, it increases, it broadens, it deepens in proportion as it fills itself more fully with that which reacts on it from the results of its own unselfish efforts.

Queerly, the getting of it in great form is giving it without stint. The products of no investment are quite equal to those that bring the returns of exalted womanhood.

No people can be stronger than the healthfulness, chastefulness and motherfulness of their women make them, nor is there any guarantee for health and chastity that is stronger than the care and protection of girlhood.

Birmingham and Jefferson County afford much of the kind of environment and many of the types of domestic life in which it is very difficult to cultivate the quality of womanhood needed in the racial drive for a place in the sun.

To do something more to help this situation among the Negroes of Jefferson County has been one of the problems of welfare workers and prominent citizens both white and colored for a long time. The opportunity for a good beginning has come through the organization of the Girls' Service League, sponsored by the Jefferson County Colored Nurses' Association in their efforts to establish a recreation camp for outdoor life for girls under experienced management and direction.

Prominent public-spirited citizens, both white and colored, are aiding and encouraging the efforts and the response of the public should be enthusiastic. The primary causes for crime are mostly found in unwholesome environment as is also the primary causes for disease.

An environment that contributes to the physical and moral strength of the youth lowers both the death rate and the crime frequency of the community at the same time. Both crime prevention and disease prevention are social problems of the highest import; the danger from them is by no means confined to any individual or class; the responsibility for their removal is likewise an incumbent duty involving the earnest service of every right-thinking man and woman.

When the seeds of neglect are sown in a fertile field the harvest must be disease and crime, and immunity from their subtle effects can only be obtained through counteracting the moral and physical vices which, in its course, contaminates the fabric of the community without respect to class or condition.

The money necessary to provide the means for this camp is infinitely small as compared with the benefits to be derived from it and the social value of the spirit prompting and aiding it is too precious to calculate in terms of currency alone.

The appeal is being made in the interest of a cause that ought to be the

sacred concern of all who believe in the value of uplift activities; it is made by those who are in position to see the urgent need of the camp; it is made to all with the hope and assurance that organized recreation supervised by responsible public agencies will become, in Jefferson County, as much of a reality as it is a necessity.

There are no recreation facilities for Negroes in Jefferson County beyond those provided for some of the schools. There are no opportunities for outdoor life for adults nor children. There have been no public-spirited efforts worthy of mention in this direction up to this time. This effort should not fail for lack of sympathy and support.

The site selected is regarded by experienced welfare workers as being an ideal one for the purpose. The Margaret Murray Washington Camp will be a fitting memorial to the memory of a woman whose life was an inspiration to Negro girls and whose labors to the last were spent in efforts to make Negro womanhood more effective in the solution of the social problems of the race.

Mrs. Margaret M. Washington, after whom this camp has been called, leaves a record of service devoted to the best ideals of womanhood unequalled by few women of her race.

No better means of honoring her memory or extending the influence of her life could be fostered by those who delighted to follow her leadership.

**CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT AND JEW
FAVOR MORE NEGRO BOY
SCOUTS**

Dr. J. B. Gailor
HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — Although there are many sections in which the formation of colored companies of Boy Scout will meet with disfavor, executives of the order and clergymen of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths, meeting here, expressed themselves for the extension of the work among Negroes. Bishop Gailor, of the Tennessee Episcopal Diocese, wrote a letter to the conference in which he urged that Negro boys be trained in Scout work because "We owe it to our children to see it that the black people among whom and with whom they are to live and labor, are people with moral standard and efficiency of life and service."

BLACK AMERICANS ATTEND SOCIAL WORK MEETING AT PASADENA

PASADENA, Calif., May 10, 1926.—
Dean William Pickens spoke last
night at the eighteenth annual meet-
ing of the California Conference of
Social Work, which opened here Sun-
day evening, May 9th, with headquar-
ters at the Maryland Hotel, and
closes Thursday the 13th.

The program for the conference,
arranged by a committee of well-
known social workers, with Dr. Aaron
J. Resanoff as chairman, aims, among
other objects, to give the delegates in
attendance an opportunity to study
the technic of various phases of so-
cial work with the object of refining
and improving it, and to stimulate
the progress of the many persons and
agencies of the state, engaged in so-
cial service work.

Several members of the Race are
in attendance at the conference from
Pasadena and Los Angeles, and one
member of the group had a place on
the program. Mrs. Katherine J. Barr,
Executive Secretary of the Urban
League. Mrs. J. V. Wilson of The
Sojourner Truth Home, and Noah D.
Thompson, all of Los Angeles, are
among the delegates in attendance at
the conference.

THE URBAN LEAGUE LAUNCHES SURVEY

The editor of Opportunity Magazine and chairman of the National Research Bureau of the Urban League, Mr. Chas. S. Johnson, with headquarters in New York City, is in Los Angeles preparatory to making the Industrial Survey for the Research committee of the Community Welfare Federation. Mr. Johnson is one of the most competent men in our group in the matter of research work, having made the survey for the Better Relations Committee in Chicago, Detroit and Baltimore. His offices here are in the Chamber of Commerce Building on the third floor.

CALIFORNIA STUDIES RACE CONDITIONS

Editor to Make Survey in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Calif.—The changing status of our people in the industrial life of the city of Los Angeles has prompted the Los Angeles welfare council of the community chest to make a comprehensive survey to determine the facts and the necessary new directions for social programs. Because of the special nature of the survey, the research department of the community chest has invited Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of research and investigations of the National Urban League and editor of Opportunity, to direct the work. Mr. Johnson has conducted similar studies successfully in some 14 cities, among which are Baltimore, Hartford, Conn., Milwaukee, Trenton, Plainfield, Springfield, Ill., and will be remembered for the Chicago survey of the commission on Race relations appointed by Governor Frank O. Lowden in 1919, of which he was secretary in charge of investigations and on the compilation of the data a voluminous report under the title of "The Negro in Chicago."

Many Activities

Aside from the studies on local conditions, Mr. Johnson is engaged in a national labor union study and has collected perhaps the most extensive data on the recent migration and the status in the North anywhere available, much of which has been published in magazines throughout the country and Europe. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago, a member of the American Sociological society, Society for Social Research, secretary of the division on industry and investigation of the National Conference of Social Workers, one of the contributors to The New Negro edited by Alan Locke, associate editor of The World Tomorrow, editor of Opportunity and contributor to various sociological and literary magazines.

Co-operating on the study are the Los Angeles Urban League, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Los Angeles forum, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and a number of other civic, religious and fraternal organizations.

The study will interest itself in industrial opportunities for our people in Los Angeles, skill and efficiency of workers' relations with white and Mexican labor, with labor unions and future prospects in the city's industrial life.

With Urban League

The office of the research division of the community chest, third floor of the Chamber of Commerce, will be the headquarters of the survey committee. A division headquarters will be at the Urban League center, 1325 Central Ave. The personnel of the research committee conducting the Race industrial survey includes C. I. D. Moore, chairman; Miss Agnes Wilson, director of research division, secretary; Mrs. Katherine J. Barr, executive secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League; Mrs. C. A. Bass, editor of the California Eagle; Mrs. Geo. H. Clark, research committee, C. W. F.; Prof. T. A. Green, executive secretary E. Ninth St. branch, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. C. B. Hicks, president California Federation of Colored Women's clubs; Dr. C. H. Hudson, president Los Angeles branch, N. A. A. C. P.; I. Irving Lipsitch, Jewish Aid society; D. C. MacWatters, chairman social service committee, C. W. F.; Dr. J. A. Womerville of the N. A. A. C. P.; Noah D. Thompson, municipal housing commission and secretary of Furlong Home Tract Improvement association; W. O. Tyler, Urban League; Fred C. Williams, editor Pacific Defender; George M. Babcock, general manager and secretary of the C. W. F. and Mrs. Katherine L. Van Wyck, director social welfare department, C. W. F.

It is expected that Mr. Johnson will require five or six weeks to make the study of conditions here.

EXPRESS LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DEC 3 1926

PROBLEM OF NEGRO WILL BE DISCUSSED

Economic problems of the Negro population will be considered tonight at the second Vocational Guidance Conference, to be held in the new Y. M. C. A. on East Twenty-eighth street. Dr. T. Arnold Hill, industrial director of the National Urban League, will be the principal speaker.

Dr. Hill, who is the guest of the Community Welfare Federation and the Urban League while in Los Angeles, will confer with employers and social service workers with a view to creating more and better industrial opportunities for Negro men and women. He is expected to speak at a banquet to be given by the Cosmopolitan Club at the University of Southern California, and will visit San Diego, Pasadena and other southern cities before returning to the East.

COAST CITIES IN URBAN LEAGUE

Seattle, Oakland and San Francisco Plan to Set Up Branches

Los Angeles, Cal. Dec. 10.—Plans for the establishment of local branches of the National Urban League are under way in Seattle, Washington, Oakland and San Francisco, Cal., according to a statement made here today by T. Arnold Hill, director of department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, whose headquarters are in New York city. Mr. Hill arrived here Sunday, Nov. 28, after visiting the three northern cities where he explained the league's industrial program to many representatives of various racial groups and formulated plans for immediate organization and effective plans for effective social service work.

The meeting in Oakland was sponsored by Rabbi Rudolph Cohn, Rev. J. J. Byers, R. S. Baxter, president of the Oakland Rotary club; Harry C. Schroeder, patent attorney and chairman of the Council of Social Service clubs; Mrs. Esther Lee-Jones, president of the State Federation of Race Women's clubs; Miss Ruth Moore, Mrs. C. H. Cannon, E. B. Gray and a number of others representing various racial groups. Mr. Hill is expected to return to Oakland, where a permanent organization will be perfected at the Hotel Oakland at a dinner to be given in his honor.

In Seattle, Wash., a conference of leading citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce following a series of separate group meetings and interviews

with members of both races. The organizing committee there includes Rev. H. E. Jones, Rev. E. Martin Lewis, Dr. Felix B. Cooper, Atty. Dean Hart and Editor Wilson, of the Seattle Enterprise.

San Francisco, with an estimated Race population of 4,500, has an organized group headed by Frank Butler, prominent business man, which sees the necessity for an organized plan to meet the problems of housing and employment which increase with the incoming of a large number of Race people to a community.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Hill, the guest of the Community Welfare Federation and the Urban League, will confer with a large number of local employers and social service workers with a view to create more and better industrial opportunities for Race men and women. The recent industrial survey made here by Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of records and research of the National Urban League, is being used to assist Mr. Hill in his efforts to solve the economic problem of our group here.

On Monday evening Mr. Hill addressed the Los Angeles chapter of the American Association of Social workers. On Friday evening, Dec. 3, he will address the Second Vocational Guidance conference at the new "Y" on E 28th St. It is also expected that he will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be given by the Cosmopolitan club at the university of Southern California. San Diego, Pasadena and other southern California cities will be visited by Mr. Hill before returning to his eastern headquarters.

D.C.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1926

PAID SOCIAL WORKERS TO MAKE SURVEY

Announcement has just been made of a cooperative social survey of the Negro population of this city by the Washington Council of Social Workers. The survey is well under way and the collection of data will begin shortly.

Washington
The Washington Council of Social Workers was organized in 1920 for the purpose of uniting the social workers of the District of Columbia to promote cooperative social relationships. An informal study by the Council of Social life of the city showed the necessity for a survey to bring about a thorough understanding of local social problems.

Dr. C. H. Johnson
Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and chairman of the committee on survey, stated that Dr. Alan Leroy Locke, will edit the material of the survey which is being gathered by the various workers from their respective fields. It is expected that all material will be in hand by July 30th, and the survey ready for publication by November 1.

Washington
The investigations will cover the public schools, labor conditions, agencies dealing with the Negro dependent, agencies affecting the Negro delinquent, public health and housing, and welfare activities.

MRS. EMMETT J. SCOTT IS MADE MEMBER OF PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD

Mrs. Emmett J. Scott was appointed last Friday member of the newly created Board of Public Welfare by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. Her term is for



MRS. EMMETT J. SCOTT

Mrs. Scott has been prominently identified with social and welfare work in the District of Columbia as well as at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she resided prior to her husband becoming secretary-treasurer of Howard University.

For three years she was the chairman of the seventh district conference of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia and member of the Summer Outings Committee. While Dr. Scott was the secretary of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Scott was for many years chairman of important welfare committees connected with that institution, including the Hospital Aid Society and the Chrysanthemum Show and Better Surroundings Committee.

Mrs. Scott is the mother of five children. Her son, Emmett J. Scott, Jr., a Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate, is a civil engineer connected with the Subway Transit Commission of New York City. Two of her daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Scott Payne and Miss Clarissa M. Scott, are teachers in the District of Columbia public schools. Another daughter, Miss Lenora K. Scott, is connected with the Atlantic City, N.J., public schools. Her son, Horace C. Scott, is a Howard University medical school student, having graduated from the college of liberal arts in June 1925.

Mrs. Emmett J. Scott On Public Welfare Board

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, wife of the secretary-treasurer of Howard University, has been designated as a member of the new Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, which is to have jurisdiction of all social welfare work in this city beginning July 1st, 1926.

Mrs. Scott served three years as chairman of the Seventh District Conference, and as a member of the Summer Outings Committee of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Scott is the mother of five children. Her son, Emmett J. Jr., a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now a civil engineer

connected with the Subway Transit Commission of New York City; two of her daughters, Mrs. Evelyn Scott and Miss Clarissa M. Scott, are teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia; another daughter, Miss Lenora K. Scott, is connected with the public schools of Atlantic City. A son, Horace C., is a Howard University Medical School student.

NEGRO CIVIC GROUPS SELECT MEN TO SEE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Name Pinkett, Dr. Richardson
and Lewis to Present Views
to Investigators.

DESIRE MORE POLICE POSTS FOR PROMOTION

Report to Favor Jones Suffrage Bill; Asks Classes
for Tuberculars.

Colored citizens, representatives of seven organizations, have appointed Archibald S. Pinkett, Dr. George H. Richardson and William H. Lewis, in a committee to formulate and present their views to a committee of the House investigating affairs of the District of Columbia at a hearing November 8.

Promotion of colored men in police and fire departments was subject of a report by Dr. A. R. Collins. He said in the police department, the only promotion obtainable at present for a colored policeman is a headquarters assignment, although negroes are found in every precinct and, in many cases, have long periods of meritorious service.

He deplored existence of only one colored fire engine company as a condition which blocked promotion in this branch of the District service. The case of No. 4 engine company, manned by a colored captain and force, was cited because the company has two colored lieutenants, with no com-

pany in the city to which one may be assigned.

On the question of suffrage for the District, Dr. George H. Richardson was directed to formulate a report favorable to the Jones bill which aims, by constitutional amendment, to give the District such status that it shall have senators and representatives in Congress.

Wants More Medical Aid.

A report favoring wider establishment of classes for tubercular children in the schools was made by Dr. E. A. Allen, representing the Medico-Chirurgical society. He advocated increase in the number of medical inspectors in the public schools, and development of efficient dental inspection.

W. H. Lewis, of the Garfield association, in a report on water and sewerage extension to colored suburban communities, made the charge that extension for many years, had been governed by the class of property holders rather than by the needs of less fortunate tax paying citizens. An unfair distribution of public funds, he said, has been the rule in the past as well as the present.

Cites Reno Community.

As a special instance of unfair distribution of funds, he cited the Reno community, where negroes are ready for improvements and have made requests for them, but have failed to obtain them, although every adjoining area has been improved. In Benning Heights, Burrville and Fairmount heights, he said, repeated appeals for water to obviate private wells have brought no substantial result over a period of years.

South of Good Hope, along Alabama avenue, southeast, Lewis said, there has been no advance in water and sewer extension in 40 years, although the section is closely built, and extensions have been made beyond it into Maryland. Organizations represented in the conference were the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Federation of Civic Associations, the National Race Congress, the Musolit club, the Medico-Chirurgical society, the Baptist Ministerial alliance and the Colored Bar association.

two years. This new board, which has a personnel of nine persons, will supplant the Board of Charities, the Board of Children's Guardians, and the board of trustees of the National Training School.

Under the law, this new board will have complete and exclusive control and management of the following institutions of the District: the workhouse at Occoquan, the reformatory at Lorton, Va., the Washington asylum and jail, the National Training School for Girls, the Gallinger Municipal Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm, the Municipal Lodging House, the Industrial Home School for Colored Children and the District Training School in Anne Arundel County, Md.

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE

Delaware.

Negroes Organize to Press "Better Homes" Movement

Local Clergymen and Uplift Workers of the Race Will Appeal to Builders and Capitalists to Improve Housing Conditions for the Negroes; Do Not Ask Charity, But Point to Proposed Undertaking as a Paying Investment; Would Free Them From the Bonds of Profiteering Landlords and Do Away With Slums

The movement to insist on better houses for the colored people of Wilmington was partially crystallized on Tuesday evening last when ten or twelve of the leaders of the race held a conference and laid out tentative plans to press their requests for modern sanitary homes and fair prices for both rentals and purchase.

The leaders of the movement, who participated in the conference, included the Rev. John L. Witten, D. D., pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church; Rev. W. W. Hoy, of St. Paul's Union American Methodist Protestant Church; Rev. W. R. Rutledge, pastor of Gilbert Presbyterian Church; Rev. B. T. Moore, D. D., pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church; Dr. Conwell Banton, well-known local physician and Grand Master of Prince Hall Free and Accepted Masons; Lewis A. Redding, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; J. S. Cross superintendent of the National Benefit Insurance Company.

Unfit Houses Must Go.

Mr. Cross, who stated the object of the meeting, re-iterated in brief the statements and statistics that have appeared in The Star of recent dates, and which were quoted to indicate the need of better housing conditions for the colored people. It was shown by comparative statistics that the negroes were compelled to pay from ten to thirty per cent more rental for houses than whites and the same increase was shown in the sale of houses to colored buyers.

Mr. Cross re-stated the fact that a large percentage of the houses rented to colored people were entirely unfit for occupancy—that they were without modern sanitary fittings—and totally unsuited for habitation in winter by reason of their lack of repair and equipment to keep out the cold.

Citing further reasons for pressing the movement for better homes Mr. Cross declares that many of the present houses open to the tenancy of the negroes, were in remote and unhealthful sections of the city—and that despite the excessive rentals charged their colored occupants it was impossible to induce the average landlord to make repairs to dwellings occupied by colored tenants.

Anxious for Social Center.

It is the sense of the members of the conference that the negroes should have a social centre, or community centre, where they could hold meetings and assemblies, etc., although they have abandoned the effort to have the new High School for the race built on another site than the one selected—which, it is charged, is on the border of a marsh that is a menace to health. The fact that work on the school edifice is well underway, makes a change of location impractical, it was pointed out.

In this connection attention is called to the difference between the play spaces around the schools provided for the white and colored children. The playgrounds of the two schools across Eleventh street bridge were compared. The one used by the whites were declared well equipped and well kept while that for the colored children were almost bare of equipment and were said to be describable as a "dump."

Almost the same conditions are reported by the colored leaders to obtain suitable playgrounds at the other five public schools for negroes—which are attended by 1912 pupils, not including the 75 younger pupils of the kindergarten classes.

The men backing the better homes movement are expected to insist that their school children have accommodations approximately as good and comfortable as have white pupils, and that the playgrounds be improved and kept in better condition.

It was also the view of the conference that such buildings as suggested as homes for the negroes would pay 12 to 15 per cent. on the investment, and at the same time permit the people to rent or buy their homes at a fair valuation—for the same prices that would be obtained were the purchasers or tenants white.

At a later meeting it is proposed to have such data in hand as will interest builders and contractors. Meantime an effort will be made to obtain the co-operation of local capitalists or philanthropists in the undertaking. It is not believed there will be much difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to set the matter in motion, in the near future. It is hoped that this stage of the plan may be perfected early enough to get some of the new houses under way during the winter or spring.

The estimate that a modern house can be built to sell at \$4,000—leaving a profit for the contractor—is one of the strong points in the plan. It is shown by figures of rentals that many of the colored families are paying more for the rent of old, dilapidated, ill-conditioned houses, than would enable them to purchase new, modern homes.

One of the men most interested in the undertaking sees the end of the period when the negroes will accept anything in the way of a home that may be offered them—irrespective of where it is or its physical condition—and others of the conference back his stand in declaring the days for the negro families to live in alleys have passed. They point to the fact that the ownership of their own modern home will make the colored people much better citizens and increase their pride and sense of responsibility for the welfare of the community.

There was little talk of segregation at the conference on Tuesday night. There, however, has been voiced the sentiment that the negroes would prefer to live together in racial groups, but it is doubtful if they would accept, without protest, any municipal or legislative enactment that would attempt to fix the limits in which they might reside. It is generally believed, however, were there such intention in view, that it would be illegal.

A summary of the situation on segregation would uphold the views of Mr. Cross previously expressed in The Star to the effect that the colored people would prefer not to occupy houses in sections inhabited by whites. But he reiterated that there are no houses either for rent or sale in colored sections of the city that one of his race wishing to live in a more comfortable dwelling, in a good neighborhood, is compelled to find such a home in parts of

the city in which whites have hitherto exclusively resided.

Not Seeking Charity, Leaders Say

Mr. Cross was elected permanent chairman of the better homes movement, which will be formally organized at the meeting in the near future and Mr. Rutledge was named to fill the secretarial post.

At the next meeting—possibly within ten days—more mature and detailed plans will be presented, and possibly the members who are seeking the co-operation of capitalists will make a statement. The members stress the point that they are not seeking charity, nor will they permit politics to enter into the undertaking, declaring that the profits to be derived from the houses, and the racial betterment and uplift will more than remunerate them for contributing to the welfare of the entire community, and at the same time check the alarm sections of the city occupied by whites.

The Triangular Aspects Of The Florida Disaster

NOV 2

DEC 3 1926

By Jesse O. Thomas

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12—I have just returned from the scene of the recent West Indian hurricane that swept across the southern part of the state of Florida. The suffering, loss of loved ones, property, business, exposure, physical suffering, mental anxiety and general desolation are indescribable. All of the details will probably never be known. The controversy between the representatives of the American Red Cross and the state and the municipal officials so complicates the situation that it is difficult for the people removed from the scene to get an accurate conception of what has really happened and how many people are really affected.

There are three aspects of this situation that I want to refer to briefly. First, we wish to emphasize the fact that the reports with reference to conscription did not over-describe what has happened. They rather understated it. Negroes were being conscripted without regard to whether they were employed otherwise or not and regardless of their positions. These persons were being conscripted by the Marines and not by the civil officials. There seem to have been a conflict between the position of the local police and the Marines. One colored man went down from the city of Jacksonville with a letter from the acting Mayor, which was endorsed by the chairman of the Relief Fund Committee. He was arrested and on exhibiting of this letter to the Marines was not sufficient to perfect his release. It was not until he got the letter into the hands of a city policeman did he get out of the conscription gang. Trucks were driven up and down the streets of the Negro section. They went into rooming houses, hotels, barber shops and every place where Negroes were congregated and threatened them under the penalty of death to get into the car. There were two Marines in jail, alleged to have returned after taking the men out of a home and assaulted two colored women.

The shooting that took place was not because of an attempt at looting on the part of a Negro, it rather resulted from one young man resisting the conscription order. The government's investigation and the attitude of the city policemen finally put a stop to this system of peonage that was in operation.

There is still much suffering among colored people at Fort Lauderdale and Hialeah. Many colored people in the latter place are homeless. They sleep outside on a large platform where upwards of 200 people are "housed" in this way. Some effort was made to bring them over to Miami, but it appears that there is a political feud between the city officials of Hialeah and Miami and they would not permit the Negroes to be brought to Miami. We were given the impression that they would not allow them to leave at all. Moore Haven is still considerably under water. Engineers hope to have the water drained off in the next week or 10 days. The Negroes in all of these cities were too slow in organizing relief committees. They were waiting to see what the white people were going to do for them. Following a disaster of this kind the skill, energy, wisdom of all the people are taxed to its capacity. There is no reason why one group of individuals should wait for another group of individuals to look after its members. A good deal more effective service could have been rendered the sufferings by the Negroes themselves if they had not been waiting to see what others were going to do for them. If there ever was a time when real leaders with a social vision were needed in this section of the state it was following this hurricane. The lack of adequate organization and real constructive thinking in a collective fashion was apparent.

The third thing was a spirit of humanity that was experienced by the people generally, especially the members of the Red Cross and the Negroes in other cities of the state. For an example, in less than one hour and a half the Negroes in a small group meet-

ing contributed between \$700 and \$800. This amount was increased to \$1,000 within a few hours. In about the same length of time the Negroes of Tampa raised some \$500.00 in cash. The Red Cross workers were impartial in their disposition to help humanity. At the railroad station the Red Cross nurses and other workers were supplying food, clothing, milk to babies and medical relief. At Jacksonville they met the trains and took the babies from their mothers' arms, colored babies along with the white babies, and gave them milk and rendered such other assistance that their condition warranted. The white Boy Scouts Troop met the trains with rolling chairs and the invalid Negro passengers received the same consideration as other passengers. These two agencies recognized no color line in their effort to administer to the needs of the refugees. Most of the property destroyed in Miami belonging to the colored people seemed to have been church property. This is accounted for by the fact that the church buildings seemed to have been taller than the average residence. The effect of this hurricane will long be remembered by the people and it will be many a day before it will completely recover.

The city is rapidly recovering from the great disaster, but many of our people are still in dire need of clothing and house furnishings. Food is being furnished the needy daily by the Red Cross and American Legion. The citizens committee, colored, is still active, giving food and medical attention from the Red Cross station on N. W. 3rd Ave. I have learned that the first clothing to reach this station from the main station down town came Monday, Oct. 4th, which was 16 days after the storm. They were refused things that had been picked over by the whites. Welfare workers of our group had solicited clothing from the stores, churches and other organizations to meet the most immediate needs of our suffering people. The Negro committee did splendid work when they finally got organized and are still rendering effective service.

NEGROES PLEDGE AID IN GIFT FUND DRIVE

Committee of Workers Named to Put Annual Campaign Across

Negro business, fraternal and social organizations this year, as in years past, are planning liberal contributions to The Times-Picayune Christmas Gift Fund for negro children, according to Frank P. Farrell, who for twenty years has been extremely active in seeing that fund go "over the top." Farrell this year has appealed to such organizations and has been assured of the fullest support, financial and in the efforts of individual workers.

Farrell, as chairman of the committee, has announced Reverend H. H. Dunn as secretary, and issues this roster of individual committee aides:

Bishop R. E. Jones, Grand Chancellor Smith W. Green, Walter L. Cohen, Anthony Carraby, Peter Mazin, George Collins, Oscar Canulett, Henry E. Braden, George Labat, Jerry Thomas, O. C. W. Taylor, Reverend W. Scott Chinn, John Halthon, Zedor Green, Stylus Branch, Henry Waters, George Mollay, R. Llopis, John Carr, Emile Labat, Dr. Charles W. Vance, Edward Moss, James E. Gayle, Captain E. B. Smith, George U. Maury, J. B. Mayes, Reverend J. L. Burrell, H. E. Leon, Renie C. Metoyer, Oswald Walker, Mrs. Smith W. Green, Dr. George Lucas, Reverend G. H. J. Devore, Reverend Obee, Reverend J. W. White, Reverend Perkins, Dr. R. Fredricks, Cora Azemore, Harry Braden, V. B. Thompson, Dr. R. J. Coker, Mrs. John E. Riley, R. J. Vining, Miss Coghill, Dr. B. F. Easter, Deborah Guidry, Dr. A. W. Brazier, Mrs. Purnell, Dr. Mimms, Willie Washington, Dr. L. T. Burbridge, Mrs. LeBau, Dr. J. A. Hardin, James Lewis, Dr. J. J. Donasier, George Guidry, Mrs. Chester, Mary Williams, Cora Wilson, Dr. Paul Landix, L. B. Vignes, A. J. Bigard, C. C. DeJole, Louise Allain, Reverend Brooks, Mrs. Ever Gagne, Albert Le Roy, Reverend Jones, Reverend Columbus, Leonia Epps, Bingman Cohen, H. J. Christopher, Marie Moss, Myra Farrell, S. Pierre, J. B. Mayes, William H. Mitchell, Charles Glapion, W. C. Marine, Arnould Dufoucheaux, Reverend C. C. Landry, Wilson D. Morris, Carrie Foster Ross, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Tom Galbreath, John Alberts and Peter Stokes.

Chest Agencies; Urban League

Among the agencies properly receiving some appropriations from the Community Chest are two organizations of colored people, the Tampa Urban League, and the Tampa Negro Day Nursery and Kindergarten Association.

Although this city has a much smaller proportion of negroes than most large Southern cities, there are thousands here, and even if there were only a few they would still deserve their share of attention, not only for themselves but for the good of the whole city.

The Urban League this year has an industrial department which received 2,432 applications for work, referred 1,266 and placed 1,717 men and women. It has made provision for care of tuberculosis patients. It aided in obtaining a modern sanitarium opened recently. It co-operates with the city in all health matters and aided in gaining the appropriation of \$100,000 for a new negro hospital to be built. Other accomplishments have been in recreation, housing, and education.

The nursery and kindergarten association provides places for the children of negro mothers who are working, giving them good training and food and medical attention.

Without these agencies there would inevitably be more disease and ignorance and restlessness among that race, all of which of course would have effects extending to the rest of the people of Tampa.

The Community Chest does its best for the whole community, and its ability depends on our filling the Chest.

TAMPA, FLA., Tribune

NOV 7 1926

NEGROES TO HEAR FORMER SOLDIER

C. Vincent Hall, member of the American Legion and Disabled Veterans, will speak at the meeting this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock for negroes at the Baptist church, College Hill. This is the second of a series of educational meetings for negroes in connection with the Community Chest campaign in December.

NOV 1

NEGROES HEAR APPEAL FOR COMMUNITY CHEST

First of Three Mass Meetings
Held As Leaders Out-
line Work

The first of a series of three educational mass meetings, planned by the Tampa Welfare League to inform negroes of this city of the program for the forthcoming community chest drive and the part they are to take in the campaign, was held yesterday at the Allen Temple A. M. E. church.

More than 500 negroes, representing the Tampa Urban League, the Tampa Service club and the woman's auxiliary of the urban league, all subsidiaries of the the Welfare league, jammed the church auditorium while persons prominent in the civic life of Tampa outlined the object and importance of the community chest.

In response to the pleas of the representative speakers of the welfare league, the negroes pledged their support in making this year's contribution to the community chest by their race greater than ever before. Several organizations share the funds of the community chest.

The principal speaker yesterday was Lorne W. Barclay, Boy Scout executive of Tampa. He was introduced by Mrs. Ruth Atkinson, executive secretary of the welfare league. B. E. Mays, executive secretary of the Urban League, and Dr. C. E. White also spoke.

A similar meeting will be held next Sunday at the First Baptist church, Cottage Hill, and the third will be held Nov. 14 at St. John's A. M. E. church.

JAN 30 1926

A Place for the Negroes.

It is daily becoming more evident that, in the rapid growth of Tampa, some provision must be made for homes for the negroes of the city. This has been stressed on several occasions by the press and by city officials. The localities formerly occupied by the negroes have been gradually encroached upon by business buildings and by subdivisions until now, almost literally, the negroes of Tampa have no place to live.

Agitation has been created recently by a proposal to establish a subdivision exclusively for negroes in the remote suburbs. Objection has been made to this location by some residents of the vicinity. The Tribune has no interest in this fight, one way or the other. It appears to be mainly a real estate row, to be fought out by the realty interests directly involved. But The Tribune does feel an interest in the city taking some steps whereby a locality may be provided where the negroes may have their homes and where they may abide in peace, without being forced to leave the city entirely.

Everyone must recognize the need of negro labor in this city as in other cities of the South. No matter how great a city Tampa may become, it will still have need of the labor service of negro men and the domestic service of negro women. If this service is to continue available, it must have habitation. At the present time, it begins to appear that Tampa is going to have to say to its negro citizens: "We have no place for you—you'll have to move to some other town."

A representative of an organization devoted to promoting better relations between the white and black races, who has been in Tampa investigating conditions here, said a few days ago that he considered this one of the most serious problems now confronting this city—and he is right.

A movement is now on foot, inaugurated by an organization of responsible and representative negro citizens and supported by many white citizens, to find a way out of the difficulty, by

asking the Board of Trade to appoint a committee to go thoroughly into the situation and attempt to reach a solution of the problem. This would appear to be the only logical course. It is certain that something must be done—and in the immediate future.

DIXIE WHITE SAYS GOD

MUST BE COLORED

By C. Wardie

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Various local welfare organizations and insurance companies have left no stone unturned in their efforts to help the refugees coming here from the storm-stricken area.

Colored refugees from the storm-stricken area, however small in proportion to the large number of lives lost and property damaged, suffered mostly from fright. 12-21-26

Whites Superstitious

Tales have been told and retold of the disaster, the suffering, the hardships, the curses, the prayers of parents for their children, and most interesting of all—the superstitions of white folk arising from the results of the untimely catastrophe. Gal

According to officials, newspaper men and tourists (strangely as it may seem) death, suffering and property loss by the colored folk is decidedly small, if any, throughout the stricken area.

"God Is A Nigger"

Rev. Ezekel Epps, assistant minister at the local Grace Baptist Church, stated that while conversing with an intelligent looking and well-dressed white man who, evidently expressed the sentiment of many other superstitious whites, stressed emphasis on one particular assertion: "Really, I believe God is a 'Nigger,' because he destroyed so many of us and hardly, if any, touched you all!"

Receive \$1,000 Check

Funds from all sections of the country are being received at the local colored welfare agencies and fraternal organizations for distribution as seen fit. A check for \$1,000 from J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the I. B. P. O. of Elks, was received at Elks' headquarters last week for distribution.

NOV 1 - 1926

NEGROES ATTEND WELFARE MEET

Huge Crowd Congregates in
Allen Temple.

More than 500 negroes crowded Allen Temple A. M. E. church last night to hear speakers of the Tampa Welfare league outline plans for the forthcoming community chest drive, and their part in the campaign.

The meeting was the first in a series of three which have been planned to acquaint the negroes of Tampa with the campaign program, and to urge their participation.

Following pleas of the speakers, the negroes pledged their support and promised that this year's contribution to the chest by their race would be greater than ever before. A number of negro organizations are participants in the community chest fund.

The negro gathering represented members of the Tampa Urban league, the Tampa Service club, and the urban league's woman's auxiliary.

Lorne W. Barclay, boy scout executive of Tampa, was the principal speaker. He was introduced by Mrs. Ruth Atkinson, executive secretary of the urban league. B. E. Mays, executive secretary of the urban league, and Dr. C. E. White were other speakers.

A Sunday meeting is planned for the First Baptist church, Cottage Hill, and another for Nov. 14 at St. John's A. M. E. church.

NEGRO WOMEN WILL HELP SOCIAL WORKER

Members of the negro Woman's Civic league have pledged their support to Mayne Fredericks, negro social worker attached to the Palm Beach County Welfare federation, in her plans for a community Christmas tree for negroes.

The pledges of support were given at a recent meeting of the league, at which it also was voted to purchase 50 yards of cloth for the Pine Ridge hospital. A number of other negro organizations also have pledged to support the worker in her Christmas tree program.

CHEST DRIVE PLANS FORMED BY CHARITIES TAM. OCT 23 1926 Contract Signed With American Cities Bureau.

Contract has been signed with the American Cities bureau, and Earl Smith, who handled the community chest campaign here last year, is expected in Tampa about Nov. 8 to complete details for the drive this year. It was announced by Pres. R. J. Ritter, of the welfare league, at the regular monthly meeting of the directors last night in the city hall.

Optimism, Mr. Ritter declared, would be the important factor in the success of the December campaign. There are too few subscribers to the campaign in Tampa in proportion to the population, he said, explaining that this city with 100,000 and more residents should have at least 17,000 subscribers instead of only 7,000.

Cooperation of all agencies was asked by Mrs. G. A. Nash, secretary of the Social Service exchange on its "Christmas givers" service. A feature of the new building to house the Seamen's Church institute will be an auditorium where entertainments may be given, Rev. F. Barnby Leach, superintendent, announced.

More than 60 civic groups have signified their intention of arranging for speakers during the campaign, according to a report by Miss Eva Mae Bowman, secretary of the speakers' committee.

The directors approved the petition of the Tampa Negro Day Nursery and Kindergarten association that it be allowed to return to the Tampa Urban league.

Miss Sarah Bryan, executive secretary of the girl scouts, and B. E. Mays, executive director, Tampa Urban league, were introduced. This was their first meeting since assuming their positions several weeks ago.

Another Glimpse Of The Condition of Negroes In The Devastated Storm-Swept Florida Areas

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Daytona Beach, Fla. The Red Cross has closed its emergency work for the masses. Individual help and family welfare is now its program and in this manner our group have a very small share.

The struggle for rehabilitation is making heroes and heroines out of all people. They are fighting bravely against "making brick without straw."

Injustice and prejudice seem to be rampant all over the State and it is not an easy matter to hold on under such circumstances. Yet we realize that God lives and does not wield His scepter in vain.

hundreds of dollars, clothing and Most of our towns have collected hundreds of dollars clothing and bedding and have shipped them to the stricken centers.

The fraternal organizations have sent their donations by special persons. Orlando sent \$300, Daytona Beach \$200, and Deland \$100. Orlando sent a colored nurse. Daytona Beach, through its Red Cross Colored Branch sent Miss Anna Papino, Red Cross nurse, and superintendent of McLeod Hospital. Bethune Cookman College. Miss Papino writes as follows:

"Dear Mrs. Bethune:

"Here I am sitting down in what is left of the Sanctified Church, waiting for the Colored Doctor to come to me. I have waited for over an hour.

"Our people here have no one to lead them. No Colored relief Committee is working and they just have to wait until the Red Cross gets time to wait upon them.

"I went to the general headquarters of the Red Cross Saturday. They were glad to have me, especially when they found out that they would not have to pay me a salary. Every one seemed delighted.

"I was then sent to the Head of the Public Health Nurses, who assigned me to work at this dressing Station from which I shall make home calls.

"I shall dispense the clothes and money where I think they are most needed.

Respectfully yours,

"ANNA PAPINO, R. N."

Friends, the time has come for us to do a special work for our group. Individuals and families must be assisted in their struggles to remake their homes.

Those of you who are differently situated must come to the rescue and help to keep the home fires burning. All of Florida is affected and bravely is she striving to meet the issue.

Send your contributions to me for all stricken sections, and to Miss Papino for Fort Lauderdale.

Will Open Up Sub Division For Negroes

A sub-division for colored people only, to be known as Lincoln Heights, will be opened up in Inverness at once by a syndicate composed of local men, it was announced Tuesday.

Plans are almost completed for the project, which consists of twenty acres of land, or 116 lots, located in the southwest part of Inverness, within the city limits. Lots, it is stated, will be given free to the colored lodges, and churches, and an effort will be made to make the new sub-division the colored section of this community.

Lights and water will be provided. Streets will be named for negro educators. Exclusive sale of lots in this sub-division is in the hands of the Reliable Realty company of Inverness.

OCT 10 1926

INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE GIVES MONTHLY REPORT

Chairmen and Members of the International Committees:

We, the members of the Colored Inter-racial Committee, are gratified to present to you our monthly statement. We feel more than happy to inform you that as far as our group is concerned within the borders of Orlando, the City Beautiful, things are going well. Most of our people are employed and are making an independent living.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Our citizenry as a whole seems to have joined in with us in our co-operation with the city bodies of our city in making general improvements, and in co-operating with them in the law enforcement enterprises. Better and freer atmosphere is being breathed by our group. From every direction there comes words of praise and appreciation for the general improvements that have been made in our civic and economic welfare through the impartial administration of the affairs of our city as executed by our chieftain, his honor, L. M. Autrey, mayor, and the chief of police force, H. F. Baker, and their associates and aides.

The property owners on Pine street between Division and Terry have petitioned Mayor Autrey and the city commissioners for the grading of that street between the points designated above, in order that they may be relieved of a very deplorable situation there, where the water accumulates during the wet weather, and before evaporating or sinking into the ground gives out a very offensive odor. They asked, also, for a street light at the intersection of Pine street and Church street lane, where one or two hold-ups have been experienced by persons within the last few months—there is no light on Pine street between Division and Terry streets.

Better treatment is accorded our people than ever before in the history of Orlando, and all are appreciative and happy at the dawn of this happy, progressive era for which we have long prayed and looked.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation and thanks for some of the recent improvements that have been made in sections of our city. Some of the streets have been graded, the sanitary condition and service improved. Then, the stop signs placed at the intersections of

several of our streets have added materially to the safety of the motorists and pedestrians therein.

The observance of the Sabbath closing ordinance is quite in evidence, after the order sent out by Mayor Autrey, to the effect that violators would be punished.

THE STORM REFUGEES AIDED

We have been mindful of the sufferings that were brought to our people through the great storm that swept our state on the night of September 18 last. We immediately organized ourselves to give relief in whatever way possible. A committee of us waited on his honor, the mayor, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, and offered him whatever assistance that we could give him and our great city in the way of relieving the suffering of the people of the storm-stricken district. After being informed by him that he appreciated the services offered, we returned and went to work among our own group through the Orlando Negro Business League and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. We began operations with a separate auxiliary, completely organized and functioning among the women of our group, with headquarters at the Day Nursery building on Terry street. Solicitors were commissioned to gather in money, food and clothing for the refugees who might come within our borders, and for the sufferers whom we might reach elsewhere. We collected \$700.43 in cash. Large quantities of food and a large number of clothes and shoes.

We had 36 refugees from Moorehaven to come to our city and report at our headquarters, for whom ample provisions and comforts were provided. Not only were

we satisfied with doing what we could here, but we sent two truck loads of clothes, provisions, etc., to those in the storm-stricken region below us, and made the following expenditures from our funds: Orlando, \$159.73 on Moorehaven refugees; Fort Lauderdale, \$274.30; Hialeah, \$70; Liberty City, \$30; Nazareth, \$30; truck drivers, \$24.30; making a total of \$588.33; balance on hand, \$112.10. Through the expenditure of these funds we aided 94 persons at Fort Lauderdale, 15 at Hialeah, 12 at Liberty City, and eight at Nazareth; total including those cared for in Orlando, 165 persons. While

we were not able to do what we would like along these lines, yet we did the best we could under the circumstances, and have not ceased our activities along these lines of endeavor yet.

Feeling very grateful to a Divine Heavenly Father for the pleasant and comfortable conditions that obtain in our great city, and appreciative to our friends who have condescended to mingle with us, share our burdens, discuss and make plans for the betterment of our people in general within the confines of our community.

We are yours for a greater and more progressive Orlando, the City Beautiful.

THE COLORED INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE,

J. A. Colyer, Chairman;
S. G. Baker, Secretary.

Water Still Covers Florida Storm Areas—Food And Clothing Are Needed

To the Editor,
Afro-American,
Storm condition at Miama,
Dania, Hollywood, Hallen-
dale and Ft. Lauderdale, a-
mong colored people alarm-
ing. *Afro-American*

They need clothing and
medical attention. They
are not well supplied with
food. *Thousands are suf-
fering from injuries without
medical aid, water not re-
ceded yet.*

The Colored Red Cross
Workers doing their best
but by far they are not
large enough to handle con-
dition. The white people
are giving but little atten-
tion to Colored busy with
their own.

S. W. ADAIR,
Pastor Payne Chapel,
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Negro Citizens Subscribe Toward Florida Sufferers

By Jesse O. Thomas.

A mass meeting was held in the
Paramount Theatre, Sunday after-
noon, the 26th, called for the pur-
pose of giving the citizens of the
community an opportunity to ex-
press in a concrete way their sym-
pathy to the people in Florida, who
were the victims of the recent West
Indian hurricane, that swept across
the southern part of the state.

The writer was chosen master of
ceremonies. The following persons
made brief talks touching on the
conditions of the people in that hur-
ricane swept area, emphasizing the
reason for generous contributions
being made and sent through the
proper channel toward alleviating
the suffering incident to this disas-
ter: Hon. B. J. Davis, Dr. S. M.
Lewis, Rev. E. P. Johnson, Attor-
ney Austin T. Walden, Rev. S. J.
Lindsey, Mrs. H. R. Butler, Mr. S.
W. Walker and Mr. A. C. Thayer.

An offering was taken totalling
more than \$100.00. In addition to
the contributions made by individ-
uals, the following organizations
contributed: Pilgrim Life and
Health Insurance Company, \$25.00;
Atlanta Independent, \$10.00; the
Georgia Colored Parent-Teacher
Association, \$10.00; Association of
Colored Graduate Nurses, \$10.00;
Pilgrims Booster Club, \$5.00; Ful-
ton Social Club, \$5.00; Pilgrim
Agency Association, \$5.00.

Among the individuals giving
more than \$1.00 were Mrs. H. R. area. It is contributed by citizens.
Butler, \$5.00; Dr. S. M. Lewis of the United States and is being
\$3.00. Other monies have come i used impartially and carefully ac-
since the meeting, among whic cording to the individual needs and

was \$25.00 from the Standard Life
Insurance Company.

The following resolutions were
adopted at this meeting:

"Whereas, Death, devastation,
disease and disorder have been vis-
ited upon several of the most pros-
perous cities and their citizens in
America as a result of the hurri-
cane of wind and water; and

"Whereas, Such calamities cannot
be prevented by the hand of man
but may be relieved by man's sci-
ence in dealing with such disasters
so as to reduce to a minimum hu-
man suffering and avert famine;
therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we tender to
those suffering citizens in Florida
our heartfelt sympathy and that we
hereby lift this offering and for-
ward it through the proper organ-
ized channel toward the genera-
lized need to alleviate suffering in
this hurricane swept area."

The Colored Graduate Nurses'
Association not only contributed
\$10.00, but offered the services of
one of its members who volunteered
to go to Florida if need be and
give her services gratuitously, as
long as it was needed in nursing
back to health and rendering such
other services that she might be
of great and urgent need of financial
assistance to the Red Cross, Flor-
ida and Gulf Coast disaster relief
fund. The fund is administered by
the National Red Cross to the suf-
fering and afflicted of the storm

without thought of race, creed or
color. May the hearts of those in
attendance be deeply responsive
and their purses opened generously
to this cry for aid from our neigh-
bor state.

"(Signed) R. MORRISON, JR.,
"Vice Chairman Disaster Relief
Committee, Atlanta Chapter Red
Cross."

Part of the resolution, represent-
ing a protest relative to the dis-
criminatory measures that were al-
leged to have been visited upon
the Negro members of the commu-
nity through a process of conscrip-
tion of Negro labor, was stricken
it was generally conceded that in
the absence of all the facts it
might be unwise to combine the ex-
pressions of two sinisters in one
and the same resolution, inasmuch
as investigation had been author-
ized by the Navy Department in
Washington. The extent of home-
less, property damage, loss of life
and limb and the degree of suffer-
ing, inconvenience and discomfort
has not been ascertained sufficient-
ly to fully appreciate the amount
of damage done or lives lost. The
telegram from the local chapter of
the American Red Cross, which
stated that the money was being
distributed wherever the greatest
need without thought of race or
creed, stimulated generous re-
sponses to the appeal.

The opinion of those in attend-
ance upon this mass meeting was
that the people afflicted, including
men, women and children of our
race element, should not be permit-
ted to suffer in so far as what we
might give to obviate that suffer-
ing, pending our determining of
the degree of injustice done this or
that group. The cry of little babies
for a glass of cold water and a
bottle of milk was heard above the
inarticulate sound of confusion and
indecision and the humanitarian
impulses were quickened to action
called upon in behalf of suffering
humanity. The name of this nurse
is Miss Alene Parker.

A representative of the Atlanta
Chapter of the American Red Cross
was invited and scheduled to speak.
Being unable to supply the speaker

because of previous engagement,
the vice chairman sent the follow-
ing telegram:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of National Association of Colored Women, and Bethune Cookman College, Visits Area Swept by Disastrous Hurricane. Negroes in Fort Lauderdale in Pitiable Condition—Situation at Moorehaven Indescribable—Two-thirds of Inhabitants Lose Their Lives, Remaining Ones Forced to Evacuate the City—Mrs. Bethune Makes Earnest Appeal in Behalf of Sufferers.

Having just returned from the storm-swept area of Florida, and having received numerous telegrams of inquiry as to the true conditions existing there, especially as they pertain to our group, I hereby give forth the following information:

Moorehaven's condition indescribable. Two-thirds of its inhabitants destroyed. Dead bodies beyond recognition. The remaining inhabitants forced to evacuate town.

Fort Lauderdale heavily hit. Negro's condition here serious. Homeless, foodless, swollen faces, lame limbs from rheumatism brought on by exposure. Homes surrounded by water.

Miami's Negroes very fortunate as to death toll. Hard hit as to property. Only one Negro's death reported. Storm swept around Negro section. Almost all churches destroyed.

In all the history of my life I have never witnessed such destruction and such sorrow. When I got into Fort Lauderdale, it seemed that the little town had been swept away. Numbers of men, women and children were still huddled in their little cabins and huts, in ponds of water. Their faces were swollen from exposure, and many of them were lame, having contracted rheumatism. There were mothers refusing to leave their little homes with their children, because they have no place in which to house themselves and were trying to find dry places on planks and fragments of housetops—White people and Negro people alike.

The heroic spirit of readjustment, patience and resignation with which they are accepting conditions was a revelation and a benediction to me.

I found that food, clothing and medical care, as far as possible, were being supplied from the Relief Organization. The Negro people were receiving the same kind of help that the White people were receiving. We need strong, capable committees of Negroes to work with the committees of Whites, but they are rapidly being formed. Particularly in Fort Lauderdale do we need nurses, provided with rubber boots, who can plunge through the water to reach these sufferers.

Hundreds of the refugees are being provided with tickets by the railroad officials and general authorities to any part of the country where they have friends or relatives, until conditions are better.

A tent to take care of the fever cases is being erected today at Fort Lauderdale.

We brought last night hundreds of Negroes from Hollywood, Fort Lauderdale and smaller towns along the coast, having been provided with tickets, food and clothing, en route to other sections in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, and wherever they could find homes with relatives or friends.

Mrs. Bethune Tells of Florida Storm Horrors

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Dayton, Fla., Oct. 1.—Having just returned from the storm-swept area of Florida and having received numerous telegrams of inquiry as to all races alike. There is a general feeling of sympathy for the true conditions existing there, especially as they pertain to our group. The one in Miami is well organized, under the leadership of Captain

Morehaven's condition indescribable. Two-thirds of its inhabitants destroyed. Dead bodies beyond recognition. The remaining inhabitants forced to evacuate town.

Fort Lauderdale was heavily hit. The condition of our people here serious. Homeless, foodless, swollen faces, lame limbs and rheumatism brought on from exposure. Homes surrounded by water.

Miami's Race population was very fortunate as to death toll. Hard hit as to property. Only one death reported. Storm swept around our section of city. Almost all churches destroyed.

In all the history of my life, I have never witnessed such destruction and such sorrow. When I got into Fort Lauderdale, it seemed that that little town had been swept away. Numbers of men, women and children were still huddled in their little cabins and huts, in ponds of water. Their faces were swollen from exposure, and many of them were lame, having contracted rheumatism. There were mothers refusing to leave their little homes with their children, because they have no place in which to house themselves, and were trying to find dry places on planks and fragments of housetops—White people and dark people alike.

The heroic spirit of readjustment, patience and resignation, with which they are accepting conditions, was a revelation and a benediction to me.

Need Relief Workers

I found that food, clothing and medical care, as far as possible, were being supplied from the relief organizations. The people of our Race were receiving the same kind of help that the white people were receiving. We need strong, capable committees of our people to work with the committees of whites, but they are rapidly being formed. Particularly in Fort Lauderdale do we need nurses, provided with rubber boots, who can plunge through the water to reach sufferers.

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May the appeal to our friends everywhere to send money to Florida be answered. Money is what is needed. We are not asking for separate contributions for our people, but for contributions for the people of Florida. I wish that all money sent by our people be so designated, so that when the final report is made it will be seen that we are trying to shoulder our share of the responsibility.

At present the Red Cross headquarters at Jacksonville is the receiving station for the relief fund.

Fort Lauderdale Worst

The heroic way in which these people are co-operating with the authorities of the cities in clearing up and relieving those who are worse off than themselves is commendable.

God has been wonderfully good to our people in Miami in the sparing of their lives. The death toll in Miami for us, as far as we have been able to learn, is one. We cannot make such a statement, however, concerning Fort Lauderdale, Winter Haven, Morehaven, Liberty City and other smaller towns.

In the congested sections, where the little three-room cottages are almost jammed together and where the poorest classes of people reside, God wonderfully blessed them.

I think the most pitiable conditions that I have seen is in Fort Lauderdale. The condition at Morehaven is indescribable. Two-thirds of the inhabitants went under and those who were left have been forced to evacuate.

All of our churches were almost totally demolished in Miami. I cannot describe the destruction. I can only say a great storm passed our way. We are putting forth every effort possible in raising funds. We held two meetings in West Palm Beach. The club women and civic organizations are working night and day. Relief stations are being placed at every station along the Coast to give medical attention and such assistance as the refugees will need. Our group is working hand in hand with the Red Cross. We are sad and sorrowful, but not discouraged.

Tampa Board of Trade Seeks Improved Living Conditions for Negroes

By Jesse O. Thomas

For some time there has been considerable agitation in Tampa, Fla., respecting Washington Park, a subdivision being developed as a model Negro community. The promoters of this project have run into snags with white people living near the proposed subdivision and the Negroes have been intimidated by threats and mob violence. Tampa, however, is blessed with a representation of real Southern aristocracy. There are many men and women who are not only open minded and courageous, but are very sympathetic and actively engaged in movements promoted for the safety and well-being of the Negro population. There is no intention here to suggest the advisability or the practicability of residential segregation. The Supreme Court has passed on that matter, the various zoning ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding. The right type of subdivision is desirable, whatever racial group or racial groups may be involved in its development. A community with wide, well-planned streets, parks, playgrounds, schools, hospitals and churches, etc., provide the right type of environment in which to live and rear children.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Tampa Morning Tribune:

"Washington Park was approved as the best site for the principal Negro residence section of Tampa by the racial committee of the board of governors of the Board of Trade yesterday. The approval amounts virtually to endorsement of Washington Park by the Board of Trade.

A motion giving the committee authority to approve the subdi-

vision was passed after the board of governors had heard the recommendation of its committee. W. G. Borein, president of the South Florida Fair Association and the Peninsular Telephone Company, is chairman of the racial committee.

"Other members are D. B. McKay, who introduced the recommendation to the board of governors; Peter O. Knight, W. B. Gray and R. J. Ritter.

"The motion passed by the board of governors provided for continuation of the committee and gave it power to formally approve Washington Park for the Board of Trade after proper guarantees of streets, school sites and a city park have been made. Tom Shackleford, Jr., was author of the motion, which passed unanimously after considerable discussion.

"Sale of lots in Washington Park will begin immediately. The tract, containing 400 acres, is one-half mile north of Tampa Bay Boulevard and one-half mile west of Armenia Avenue.

"The letter of the committee, addressed to R. D. Jackson and signed by each of the committee members, is as follows:

"The signers, members of the committee appointed by you to consider petitions, presented to the board of governors, requesting that the Board of Trade approve one or more sites in the city of Tampa or vicinity for exclusive occupancy by Negro citizens, beg to report: At a meeting of the committee the petitions and all proposals, which has been submitted, were given careful consideration. It was the judgment of the committee that the subdivision known as Washington Park is the best presented for our consideration, and we recommend that the board approve this sub-

division as a suitable place of residence for the Negro citizens of Tampa. Our judgment was confirmed by personal inspection of the property. It is a fine tract of land and conveniently located. The plans of the promoters are good and we have their assurance that they propose to make this the model place of residence for Negroes in this county. They have dedicated a large tract for a public park, as well as sites for churches, a school and a hospital. The streets are wide and the elevation is sufficient to insure good drainage. The Tampa Electric Company's railway is now within a short distance of the property and streets will be paved to connect with the city streets so that transportation facilities will be good. The promoters state that the tract, together with other land adjoining, which they can acquire, will be sufficient to accommodate the entire Negro population of Tampa.

"It is our conviction that the prompt and positive solution of this problem is of vital importance to Tampa and the comfort and prosperity of our people. The Negro is an important element in our home and industrial life and progress. It is of material importance that their home conditions and surroundings should be sanitary and that they should be contented and given every reasonable encouragement to attain and maintain a higher standard of citizenship.

"We are advised that in the recent past attempts have been made to intimidate the promoters of this subdividing the property to Negroes, despite vision, and dissuade them from selling, despite the fact that a number of Negro families have been residing in the vicinity for a number of years, some, we are assured, more than a quarter of a century, and that Negroes have been threatened with violence if they attempt to establish homes there. It is our recommendation that the Board of Trade call upon the city and county peace officers to give

all the protection that may be needed to insure the safety of person and property and the maintenance of good order."

"The selection of Washington Park by the Board of Trade is expected to settle a problem which has been before the board for more than two years.

"White residents near Washington Park have made repeated protests against the establishment of a Negro subdivision there and twice the field office of Washington Park Development Company has been burned, but no further trouble is anticipated by the developers."

The relations in Tampa between the races have been most cordial, very much different from those in most Florida cities, as well as many cities in other States.

TAMPA, FLA. Times
OCT 4 - 1926
**Urban League Asked
To Aid Negroes Here**

For the first time in many months Tampa is experiencing an over-abundance of negro help, and appeals are being broadcast for work by the Urban league, an organization maintained for the betterment of the colored people of the city.

A regular employment bureau is being kept by the Urban league at 1310 Marion street. A list of workers for whom aid is being sought has been prepared by B. F. Mays, secretary of the league.

TAMPA, FLA. Times
SEP 25 1926
**TRAINED WORKERS
BROUGHT TO TAMPA
FOR NEGRO WELFARE**

B. F. Mays and wife, colored, trained social workers, have arrived in Tampa to be associated with the Tampa Urban League and Family Welfare Association as executive secretary and case worker, respectively. They have had much special training along these lines.

Mays holds A. B. and A. M. degrees from two northern schools, and has 12 majors in excess of the Master's degree. For three years he taught psychology and mathematics

at Morehouse College, Atlanta, and during the third year was acting dean. During the summers of 1922, 1923 and 1924 he taught summer school at the State College for Negroes at Orangeburg, S. C., and was director of the school in 1924. His wife holds the degree of Ph. B., and has been doing graduate work toward the A. M. degree. She has done social work in St. Louis for the St. Louis Provident Association and before becoming a case worker for the Tampa organization she was instructor in sociology at the State College for Negroes at Orangeburg, S. C.

They will begin their new duties at once with the Tampa organization.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian

SEP 27 1926

**Negroes Raise Over
\$100 for Fla. Fund**

More than \$100 for Florida relief was raised at a mass meeting of negro citizens at the Paramount Theater Sunday. Speeches were made by leading negroes and resolutions of sympathy adopted.

Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, was chairman of the Sunday meeting; R. J. Davis, Dr. S. M. Lewis, the Rev. E. P. Johnson, A. T. Walden, the Rev. S. J. Lindsey, and the wife of H. B. Butler, who is president of the Georgia Colored P. T. A., and A. C. Thayer, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, were those making speeches.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Times

SEP 21 1926

**Negro Business Men
Organize for Relief**

Leading Jacksonville negro business men formed a relief committee yesterday for the purpose of giving assistance to the storm sufferers. The meeting was held at the office of the Peoples Industrial Insurance Company.

B. C. Vanderhorst was elected chairman and Dr. J. E. Ford, secretary. After a short discussion, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Jacksonville relief committee for the purpose of joining in relief work efforts.

The negro committee named consisted of J. W. Floyd, B. C. Vanderhorst and James H. Lewis.

Inter-Racial Body
Makes Its Report to
Chamber of Commerce

DOCUMENT GIVES IN DETAIL ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE AS WELL AS STORM RELIEF WORK WHICH WAS TAKEN UP IN THIS CONNECTION.

Members of the interracial committee of the chamber of commerce have made their monthly report to the parent body. The report, giving in detail the activities of the committee, as well as storm relief work which was taken up in this connection, has been prepared by J. A. Colyer, chairman and S. G. Baker, secretary. They report as follows:

General Conditions

Our citizenry as a whole seem to have joined in with us in our cooperation with the city bodies of our city in making general improvements, and in co-operating with them in the law enforcement enterprises. Better and freer atmosphere is being breathed by our group. From every direction there come words of praise and appreciation for the general improvements that have been made in our civic and economic welfare through the impartial administration of the affairs of our city as executed by our chieftain, his honor, L. M. Autrey, mayor, and the chief of the police force, H. F. Baker, and their associates and aides.

The property owners on Pine street, between Division and Terry have petitioned Mayor Autrey and the city commissioners for the grading of that street between the points designated above, in order that they may be relieved of a very deplorable situation there where the water accumulates during the wet weather, and before evaporating or sinking into the ground gives out a very offensive odor. They asked, also, for a street light at the intersection of Pine street and Church street lane, where one or two hold-ups have been experienced by persons within the last few months—there is no light on Pine street between Division and Terry streets.

Better treatment is accorded our people than ever before in the history of Orlando, and all are appreciative and happy at the dawn of this happy, progressive era for which we have long prayed and looked.

Recent Improvements

We wish to express our appreciation and thanks for some of the recent improvements that have been made in sections of our city. Some of the streets have been graded, the sanitary condition and service improved. Then, the stop work which was placed at the intersections of several of our streets have added materially to the safety of the motorists and pedestrians therein.

The observance of the Sabbath closing ordinance is quite in evidence, after the order sent out by Mayor Autrey, to the effect that violators would be punished.

The Storm Refugees Aided

We have been mindful of the sufferings that were brought to our people through the great storm that swept our state on the night of September 18th. We immediately organized ourselves to give relief in whatever way possible. A committee of us waited on his honor, the mayor, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, and offered him whatever assistance that we could give him and our great city in the way of relieving the suffering of the people of the storm stricken district. After being informed by him that he appreciated the services offered, we returned and went to work among our own group through the Orlando Negro Business League and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance. We began operations with a separate auxiliary, completely organized and functioning among the women of our group with headquarters at the day nursery building on Terry street. Solicitors were commissioned to gather in money, food and clothing for the refugees who might come within our borders, and for the sufferers whom we might reach elsewhere. We collected \$700.43 in cash. Large quantities of food and a large number of clothes and shoes.

We had 36 refugees from Moore Haven to come to our city and report at our headquarters, for whom

ample provisions and comforts were provided. Not only were we satisfied with doing what we could here, but we sent two truck loads of clothes, provisions, etc., to those in the storm stricken region below us, and made the following expenditures from our funds. Orlando \$159.73 on Moore Haven refugees; Ft. Lauderdale \$274.30; Hialeah \$70.00; Liberty City, \$30.00; Nazareth, \$30.00; Truck Drivers, \$24.30; making a total of \$588.33; balance on hand \$112.10.

Through the expenditure of these funds we aided ninety-four persons at Ft. Lauderdale; fifteen at Hialeah; twelve at Liberty City; and eight at Nazareth, total including those cared for in Orlando, 165 persons. While we were not able to do what we would like along these lines, yet we did the best we could under the circumstances, and have not ceased our activities along these lines of endeavor yet.

TAMPA FLA 10/1/26

SEP 22 1926

COLORED PEOPLE HERE
GIVE TO RELIEF FUND

The Booker T. Washington branch of the Red Cross has organized to assist the Florida flood sufferers, and will receive contributions from the colored section at the office of the Tampa Bulletin, 1004 Scott street. A physician and a nurse have offered their services and are ready to go at any time they are needed.

DIXIE WHITE SAYS
GOD MUST BE
COLORED

By C. Wardie

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Oct. 14.

Various local welfare organizations and insurance companies have left no stone unturned in their efforts to cheer the refugees coming here from the storm stricken area.

Colored refugees from the storm-stricken area, however small in proportion to the large number of lives lost and property damaged, suffered mostly from fright.

Whites Superstitious

Tales have been told and re-told of the disaster, the suffering, the hardship, the loss of life, the prayers of parents and maimed, and most interesting of all—the superstitions of white folk arising from the results of the untimely catastrophe.

According to officials, newspaper men and tourists (strangely as it may seem) death, suffering and property loss by the colored folk is decidedly small, if any, throughout the stricken area.

"God Is A Nigger"

Rev. Ezekiel Epps, assistant minister at the local Grace Baptist Church, stated that while conversing with an intelligent looking and well-dressed white man who, evidently expressed the sentiment of many other superstitious whites, stressed emphasis on one particular assertion: "Really, I believe God is a 'Nigger', because he destroyed so many of us and hardly, if any, touched you all!"

Receive \$1,000 Check

Funds from all sections of the country are being received at the local colored welfare agencies and fraternal organizations for distribution as seen fit. A check for \$1,000 from J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the I. B. P. O. of Elks was received at Elks' headquarters last week for distribution.

SEP 27 1926

HEAD OF NEGRO
WOMEN APPEALS
TO RACE TO AID

Mary Bethune Tells of
Blacks' Condition in
Storm Zone

Urging that the negroes display the same spirit shown by the whites in giving to storm sufferers and stressing the efforts of negro agencies to furnish their aid through one general fund for common relief, Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women and head of Bethune-Cookman college, of Daytona Beach, gave to The News Monday an outline of conditions as she found them on a tour of the storm-torn section and appealed to her race to furnish money for the rehabilitation.

"We are not asking for separate contributions for our people, but for contributions for the people of Florida," the local educator said. "I wish that all money sent by negroes and negro organizations be so designated, so that when the final report is made it will be seen that we, the negroes, are trying to shoulder our share of the responsibility."

NEGROES CO-OPERATING

The negro group is working hand

in hand with the Red Cross, the woman said. "We are sad and sorrowful, but not discouraged. Our God is able to lift the cloud from us. May the appeal to our friends everywhere to 'send money to Florida' be answered. Money is what is needed."

Mary McLeod Bethune said Monday: "Having just returned from the storm-swept area of Florida and having received numerous telegrams of inquiry as to the true conditions existing there, especially as they pertain to our group, I found: "Moorhaven's condition indescribable, two-thirds of its inhabitants destroyed; dead bodies beyond recognition, the remaining inhabitants forced to evacuate town.

"Fort Lauderdale heavily hit. The negro's condition here is serious—homeless, foodless, swollen faces, lame limbs from rheumatism brought on from exposure, homes surrounded by water.

"Miami's negroes very fortunate as to death toll, but hard hit as to property. Only one negro's death was reported, as the storm swept around the negro section. Almost all churches were destroyed. SCENE OF DESTRUCTION

"In all my life I have never witnessed such destruction and such sorrow. When I got into Fort Lauderdale, it seemed that that little town had been swept away. Numbers of men, women and children were still huddled in their little cabins and huts, in ponds of water. Their faces were swollen from exposure, and many of them were lame, having contracted rheumatism. There were mothers refusing to leave their little homes with their children, because they have no place in which to house themselves and were trying to find dry places on planks and fragments of house-tops—white people and negro people alike.

"The heroic spirit of readjustment, patience and resignation with which they are accepting conditions was a revelation and a benediction to me.

"I found that food, clothing and medical care, as far as possible, were being supplied from the relief organizations. The negro people were receiving the same kind of help that the white people were receiving. We need strong, capable committees of negroes to work with the committees of whites, but they are rapidly being formed. Particularly in Fort Lauderdale do we need nurses, provided with rubber boots, who can plunge through the water to reach these sufferers.

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Inter-Racial Body Makes Its Report to Chamber of Commerce

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COLORED PEOPLE HERE GIVE TO RELIEF

SEP 27 1926

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DIXIE WHITE SAYS GOD MUST BE COLORED

By C. Wardie

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The negro group is working hand

Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and negroes in Miami is well-organized wherever they could find homesized with relatives or friends.

"The organization for the handling of sufferers in Miami is very good. The American legion is dealing with all races alike. There is a general supply station for whites, and a general supply station for negroes. The one for

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Birmingham, Ala.

SEP 27 1926

EXECUTIVES FAVOR NEGRO SCOUT IDEA

Bishop Gailor And 'Bolt' Smith
Endorse Extension Plan;
Tolerance Urged

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 27.—
(AP)—Clergymen of the Protestants,
Catholic and Jewish faiths met on
a platform here Sunday to pay tri-
bute to the Boy Scout movement in
America.

Speaking at fellowship exercises—a
function in connection with the bi-
yearly conference of field executives
—Bishop James E. Winchester, of the
Episcopal Church in Arkansas, Bishop
James C. Kelly, of the Roman Cath-
olic Diocese of Oklahoma, Rabbi Har-
ry C. Ettleson, of Memphis, and Dean
Israel Noe, of St. Mary's Episcopal
Cathedral, at Memphis, joined in
praising the accomplishments and
purposes of the organization.

"Scouting is a spiritual work," said
Bishop Winchester.

"The scout law is really a set of
principles," Bishop Kelly said.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, of the
Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, was
to have spoken, but was prevented
by illness from attending. In a letter
read by Bolton Smith, vice president
of the National Council, Bishop Gal-
lor expressed regret at his inability
to be present and endorsed a move-
ment to extend the work of the Boy
Scouts to negroes.

"We owe it to our children to
see to it that the black people
among whom and with whom
they are to live and labor, are
people with moral standards and
efficiency of life and service,"
he said.

Rabbi Ettleson described the scout
movement as a "clear cut religious
obligation, a call for religious democ-
racy, in which Catholic, Protestant
and Jew can work hand in hand."

Mr. Smith discussed the proposed
extension among negroes. Already, he
declared, 38 negro troops have been
organized in Louisville, Ky., Port
Arthur and Orange, Tex., and Raleigh,
N. C., and two others are being
formed in Newport News, Va., and
Jacksonville, Fla.

Economic necessity, he said, "clam-
ors for the education of the negro to
make him a more effective farmer,
tenant and dweller. For health alone,
the speaker continued, scouting would
be of great benefit to negro boys.

He urged that area councils give
the question consideration, but cau-
tioned that there are some sections
in which the formation of negro

troops presents difficulties and where
such extension would necessarily be
gradual.

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CO-ORDINATES INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Employment and industry, which include the seeking of openings and placing specialists in positions hitherto not occupied by Negroes have been the outstanding objective of the National Urban League since its beginning. When the League was first established there was a general understanding among both employers and employees that there were certain jobs open to Negroes and certain other types of employment to which Negroes need not aspire. Many elements have entered into changing these conditions. A large amount of the Urban League energy and thought has been exerted in this direction. Many strategic positions have been secured through the influence of the Urban League in the different cities where forty of its local branches are in operation. The securing of positions as internes in some of the leading hospitals, nurses, librarians, clerks, stenographers, chemists, electricians, government officials, draftsmen, foremen and welfare workers represent some of the activities of this national organization.

So important is this branch of the League's work that Mr. T. Arnold Hill, formerly Executive Secretary of the Chicago Urban League was employed to head up the national industrial department. Much of the work is of industrial conciliation, as well as standardizing the mechanical operation of the various industrial departments of the local leagues.

Mr. Hill is now giving much study to the problems growing out of the lack of articulation between the various schools and the industries, in which their graduates seek employment. In order to get first hand information concerning the facilities and equipment of the various institutions of learning Mr. Hill has included in his itinerary

many of the important schools for the training of Negro crippled children. East of the Mississippi River, such as Howard University, Union University at Richmond, Hampton Institute, A. & T. College at Greensboro, State Normal of Winston-Salem, State College at Durham, Benedict and Allen Universities at Columbia, S. C., Voorhees Institute at Denmark, the different private institutions of Atlanta, Birmingham, State College at Montgomery and Tuskegee Institute. In addition to acquainting himself with the courses in these different institutions of learning he is also extending an invitation and securing the promise of many of the heads of these schools to attend the Urban League Industrial Conference, to be held in New York City, Feb. 3-5. Because such a large number of the presidents and deans of these institutions have agreed to attend this conference it is expected that some of the influence may be set in motion looking toward a more understandable relationship between the schools and the various industries throughout the country.

For Willie Weaver

By JESSE O. THOMAS

For three years there has been an effort on the part of representatives of the Family Welfare Association, School of Social Work and Atlanta and National Urban Leagues to find a school for crippled children where Willie Weaver, a young colored boy of the city of Atlanta, who was electrocuted by coming into contact with a live wire while flying a kite with a wire tail, might be educated and trained. It was the purpose of persons interested to place Willie where he could get artificial arms to replace his arms, which were lost by the electrocution, and where he would be taught the use of them. Unfortunately, the South has made no preparation

other individuals, for your contributions.

Willie was first discovered on a viaduct, soliciting alms from passersby. He was brought into the Juvenile Court and Judge Watson, after hearing the facts of the case, made the writer his guardian. The Georgia Railway and Power Company was absolved from damages on the ground that the wire string of the kite sawed through the insulation while being drawn up and down by the boy. The decision of the court exonerated the power company from blame. The company agreed, however, to give \$600-50 per cent of which went for attorney's fees, \$300 went toward the purchase of an artificial arm and Willie's education.

We were successful in locating a school in Philadelphia for crippled children, where Willie could be placed. Arrangements were made with this school that makes a specialty of training crippled children, and the writer took Willie to Philadelphia and placed him in this institution this month. None of the \$300 was spent for railroad fare or clothing or in any way incidental to his being taken to Philadelphia. All of the \$300 will be spent in paying for his schooling while there. His maintenance while there, will cost some \$15 per month and it will be necessary, in the course of a year, to organize some means by which to raise additional money in order that he may be kept in school and trained until he is equipped for the battle of life, as a productive, self-sustaining citizen. At this institution children have the very best care and supervision.

Much of the railroad fare and money with which to purchase clothing was contributed by public spirited citizens. Dr. E. G. Bowden, in addition to making a financial contribution, gave Willie a pair of shoes. Of all the interest manifested, as above described, in Willie's condition, and in his getting to Philadelphia, in his behalf, I wish to thank everyone, including the Pilgrim Insurance Company agency force, as well as

APR 27 1926

NEGRO REALTOR TO DEVELOP SECTION FOR NEGRO HOMES

By J. C. MARDENBOROUGH.

Another evidence of the fact that Augusta is attracting the attention of people in every section as a city so desirable for investments for mere investment or for home seekers. During the past week Simon C. Green, a colored Florida capitalist from the city of Miami, purchased a beautiful tract of land consisting of seven acres and a seven-room residence for the sum of \$10,000. In addition to this, other purchases were made amounting to \$3,500. This fine piece of property is located on Turpin Hill and it is the intention of the purchaser to make this an exclusive colored settlement with all of the improvements found in other exclusive residential sections. Green is already receiving bids for shrubs and landscape gardening. The investment in this property was made through the offices of O. M. Blount, a local real estate dealer located at 1138 Ninth street. It is only another one of the many good investments made by this reliable concern this year.

All investments are supposed to be based on production of which nature, labor and capital are the factors. Speaking of labor in production we think of human activities: moral, intellectual and physical—then finally capital which is a product of both nature and labor. These being true, Augusta stands supreme as a city for investors or home seekers. The climate is one to be desired at all times if you are in search of one that is not too hot nor too cold.

Finally in this city can be found labor of the very highest type because of the moral, physical and intellectual strength. This is true by reason of the fine schools and colleges located here and certainly because of the fact the two races live and work harmoniously for the common good of the city.

Green will find that he has really made a step forward by locating in this city for it is a city with a "golden future."

NEGROES EXCEED QUOTA FOR COMMUNITY CHEST

Contribution from Atlanta's negro population to the Community Chest was raised with a substantial excess for distribution among leading negro educational institutions through the success Monday of the seventh annual picnic and outing held for the negroes at Lakewood amusement park.

The park in its entirety was turned over by the Southeastern Fair association for the day to the Atlanta Educational, Recreational and Charitable association, the organization which undertook this year to raise the negroes' share of the Community Chest fund.

More than 25,000 negroes thronged the park during the afternoon and evening to view automobile, motorcycle and foot races, a balloon demonstration and other special features arranged for the event and to make their annual trip through the midway.

ATLANTA, GA., June 2, 1926

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CITY BOND ELECTION

A bond election for the city is called to take place June 29. The amount to be asked is two million dollars. This amount is to benefit four objects: the retirement of the floating debt, improvement of storm drainage and sewer system, extension of water mains and erection of the viaduct over the tracks of the Central of Georgia on the Bay street extension. There seems to be a favorable reaction in sentiment towards this issue. While it means increased taxation, yet in proportion property values will be benefitted and the city placed on a par with the other progressive municipalities of the country. In no other way can the city make progressive strides than through such issues. Its passage will mean more to citizens of every class than is least expected. Far visioned moves of this character easily attract investment. The mere announcement of this issue no doubt, has already engaged the interest of men of means, and its success will demand the coming of more business in every form.

Ten Good Reasons Why the Negroes Should Support the Community Chest Campaign

By JESSE O. THOMAS

We give below ten reasons why the Community Chest method of financing social welfare agencies ought to appeal to and be supported by the colored people of Atlanta.

(1) The weaker or the more dependent members of any society group should always be more interested in a constructive community-wide effort than is correspondingly true, so far as their personal and social well being is concerned, than the stronger or more independent members. This is especially true when the former represents the minority group of a community's population. The poor and those who are comparatively economically insecure ought to be more concerned about the administrators of justice than is relatively true of those who are more secure in their social station. The stronger can buy much of its justice and otherwise influence the attitude of the administrators, thereof.

(2) Upon the basis per capita of distribution, it is always an advantage to the weaker members to share in the general appropriation than it is to be limited to the amount they themselves may be able to contribute. The public school system is based upon this philosophy.

(3) The collective intelligence of the largest number of social engineers who have to do with financing social welfare agencies endorses the Chest's method of raising funds. The adoption of the Chest idea grew out of the accumulated experiences and careful analysis of the best minds among the business men and women of the nation. It is accepted as the most economical, the most representative, the most generally supported and the most democratic.

(4) The condition of the unfortunate members of the community in general and our race group in particular challenges our social vision through the Chest Campaign as the one and the only way provided by the community whereby we may assist in their rehabilitation through scientific and well organized means. The only way of which we can answer the irresistible appeal of orphan children, of jobless fathers, of mothers upon the beds of affliction, of those otherwise

destitute and impoverished and provide such character building influence, as many of the member agencies promote, is by supporting the Community Chest.

(5) It gives financial support to nine social agencies which work among Negroes.

(6) It is now making a study to determine the social needs of the Negro in order to give more service through these nine organizations and, if need be, create additional agencies to meet the discovered demands.

(7) Less than 10 per cent of their money spent on Negro social needs is contributed directly by Negroes. In other words the Community Chest by pooling the contributions of the rich and poor, white and black, provides a means by which the amount of money given by Negroes toward the support of agencies working for and among Negroes, is supplemented from the general treasury some ninety per cent.

(8) It offers a community service and participation with far less discrimination and far more consideration to the prevention of human suffering and social well being than perhaps any other city-wide organization in our midst.

(9) The agencies of the Chest have been more nearly standardized since they have become participating members than they were previously, their services have been increased several hundred per cent and they have been able to make their plans for individuals and families in such a manner as to render their clients self-respecting, self-supporting, and self-reliant when they release them.

(10) The Chest should be supported by the colored people because the lack of adequate support means suffering, crime, disease, despondency, poverty and death. Supporting the Chest campaign on the other hand means restoration of health, the reclaiming of the wayward, the repairing of social damages, the making of points of contacts between the underprivileged and elevating personalities, social and physical rehabilitation and a larger outlook on life for the erstwhile unfortunate members of our community life.

Monroe, Ga., Walton

OCT 19 1926

COMMUNITY CHEST FOR NEGRO RELIEF TO BE STARTED FIFTH SUNDAY IN OCTOBER—THE 31ST

Under the auspices of the county Inter-Racial Council, of which the editor of The News is chairman, there will be public exercises held on the afternoon of the fifth Sunday, October 31st, at 3 o'clock, place to be named next Tuesday. It is understood that a chorus of the best colored singers in the state will be here to have part in the musical program, and that special musical numbers will be furnished by the choirs of the Monroe negro churches. It is also expected that one or two gifted white and colored speakers will have part on the program, which in all probability, will be ready for publication in our next issue.

We are requested to state that everybody who attends this entertainment will be expected to contribute something for the purpose of doing charity work among the colored people this winter, thus relieving the white people of having more than their share of this sort of service to perform. Don't forget that in taking care of those about you who are in need, you honor God.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1926

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION FOR THE YEAR 1925

To the Board of Managers
Greetings:

The year 1925 has been fraught with many difficulties, the most outstanding of which you are fully cognizant. The first serious shock, however, was the cut in our budget appropriation from \$5,500 to \$3,918. It was for this reason that we were forced to limit the scope of our work. Nevertheless, the staff has worked conscientiously, and at a great sacrifice. We wish to present to you its effort for your approval or disapproval.

The major extra activities during the year were:

1. The Better Homes exhibit on Currier Street, which, according to the report from the National Headquarters, aided Atlanta in getting the first prize of \$250. Twenty-five dollars of this prize money was turned over to the Neighborhood Union by the colored Better Homes committee to be used as it saw fit.

2. The annual clean-up and health campaign was waged and gained Atlanta honorable mention at the National Negro Business League meeting.

3. An intensive drive was made to have every man and woman register and vote.

4. Practically a month was given over to the annual Community Chest campaign. At least 50 per cent of the work of this campaign was done by the Neighborhood Union.

5. Volunteer donations enabled us to give ten baskets to needy people at Christmas time.

The routine work of the organization has consisted of club work done by our junior worker, Mrs. L. M. Gaines, and a Neighborhood House supervised by our senior worker, Mrs. I. B. Hill. The statistical report will be read later which will give an idea of what

these ladies have done. It cannot show, however, the spirit and earnestness with which they have gone about their duties.

Community organization is a difficult job, to say the least. It requires a careful study of communities, including their traditions, superstitions, personalities and mental attitudes. It is a game of trial and error, it is a long process of making mistakes and profiting by them. Our workers are intelligent and interested, and I believe that if during a single year they could have reasonable financial support, that their efficiency would be definitely proven.

Though to many of you it may seem a regrettable fact, it is quite evident that the day of the volunteer untrained worker is gone to return no more. The trained social worker is doctor of social therapeutics, and treats social maladjustments in the same manner as a physician treats organic diseases. This is not an attempt to curb the missionary spirit of untrained people, but it is a plea for support and co-operation of trained workers.

Our dental clinic, in spite of the fact that it has had to depend on voluntary service, has met a definite need in the community, as the statistical report will reveal. The saddest event of the year was our experience with the Community Chest. Our organization was subjected to a one-sided survey which resulted in our organization being dropped from the Community Chest budget for 1926. We carried our case to the public in the form of a drive. The result that we were getting vindicated us in the public eye, and caused the Community Chest to reconsider our case. They appealed to us to stop our drive and come to a new agreement with them. This was done.

Statistical Report of the Neighborhood Union for the
Year 1925

Office—Number of pieces of mail, 2,495; phone calls, 1,734;

conferences, 135; meetings, 80; clinics, 37.

Dental Clinic—Number of patients, 94; visits, 13; extractions, 140; fillings, 30; treatments, 12; examinations, 8; doctors, 59.

Health Department — Number classes conducted in home hygiene and care of the sick, 2; number receiving American Red Cross certificates, 28; number of talks to mothers and prospective mothers on prenatal and child care, 10; women attended classes, 48; teachers receiving American Red Cross certificates in Morehouse Summer School, 30; gave talk on communicable diseases to a fraternal order, number of people being reached about 100. Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R. N.

Summerhill District — Number of visits made, 904; conferences attended, 110; clinics attended, 56; cases handled, 6; classes held at Neighborhood House, 167; children attending clubs, classes and socials, 2,457; clubs organized, 5; adults attending classes and clubs, 424; total attendance for Neighborhood House for year, 2,881. Mrs. I. B. Hill, District Visitor.

West Side (July 1 through December)—Number of visits made, 367; clinics attended, 24; conferences attended, 48; cases handled, 14; clubs organized, 3; classes organized, 1; clubs attended, 59; clubs visited, 5; classes directed, 22; meetings attended, 20; total number attending classes and clubs, 652; number of days worked in office, 19. Mrs. L. M. Gaines, District Visitor.

Donation for Christmas Tree—27 Club, \$5; Mr. J. F. Thomas, \$1.25; Mr. J. A. Robinson, \$2; Dr. D. D. Crawford, \$2; Mr. E. M. Martin, \$1; Mr. W. R. Chivers, \$2; Mrs. I. B. Hill, \$2.52; Miss Ola Walker, 25c; Miss R. Holmes, 25c; Mrs. S. M. Johnson, a bushel of oranges and apples.

Yours for service,
W. R. CHIVERS,
Executive Secretary.

Georgia.

COUNCIL PASSES GIFTS TO CHEST

Additional Appropriation of \$1,200 Also Is Made for American Rescue Workers.

Sixteen charitable organizations of Atlanta Monday afternoon were voted \$49,700 by council after a hot fight. Immediately following passage of this resolution by Councilman B. T. Huie, of the third ward, asking the appropriation of \$1,200 to the American Rescue Workers, also was approved.

Councilman Harry York, of the sixth, and Tom Morris, of the fifth, led an attack on the original proposal, declaring that it was the duty of the city to provide a "living wage" for city employees before engaging in charitable gifts.

"I favor funds for the Old Women's home, Home for Incurables, Home for the Friendless and such organizations, but other good institutions, which are just as much entitled to the taxpayers' money as some of those included in the list, have been overlooked," Mr. York declared. "I, however, will not hold these up with a motion to reconsider, thus delaying payment of much needed funds to many of these deserving institutions, unless the vote on the salary increases warrants it."

In addition to the appropriation of \$1,200 to the Volunteer Workers, the 16 organizations and amounts are:

Red Cross, \$3,000; Atlanta Child's home, \$4,000; Carrie Steele Logan home, \$1,000; Churches' Home for Girls, \$3,000; Community Home for Girls, \$1,000; Gate City Free Kindergarten, \$1,000; Georgia Children's home, \$1,000; Home for the Friend-

less, \$1,000; Home for the Friendless, \$1,000; Orphans' home, \$1,000; Heistering Association, \$5,000; Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association, \$5,000; and the West Point Hill Fund, \$200.

The \$49,700 appropriation measure was offered to council at its last meeting by Alderman L. J. McLendon, of the sixth, and came to council Monday with a favorable recommendation of the finance committee.

Mr. McLendon offered his resolution after Fulton superior court had declared that a \$50,000 appropriation to the Atlanta community chest was illegal. The new motion Monday was intended to provide funds for organizations included in the Chest, but which, under the ruling, could not be

paid through the chest. The money now will be paid to the organizations direct.

Councilman Morris, of the fifth, who led the injunction fight, again contested the appropriation.

ATLANTA CITY CREDIT, ADVICE OF HOWELL

Civic projects costing ten million dollars or more should not be considered undertakings too large for Atlanta, Clark Howell, editor of The Constitution, told members of the Atlanta Improvement association at a meeting held Thursday afternoon at Rich & Brothers company, where he had been invited to make a talk.

"Ten years ago," said Mr. Howell in his speech, "Atlanta was proud of being a 'million-dollar city.' Today it is a ten-million-dollar city when it comes to financing civic improvements. We ought never to hesitate in undertaking anything for the good of the city, just because it costs a few millions."

Mr. Howell urged prompt action in the movement for acquiring a site for a community center, bounded by Pryor, East Mitchell, Capitol avenue and East Hunter street, to include the capitol, courthouse, the new city hall, a new postoffice and such other public buildings as would be planned.

Recalls Old Days.

He also advocated an active campaign for the improvement and enhancement of property values on the south side, declaring that every citizen is interested in the welfare of all parts of the city. He recalled the days when Washington street, Capitol avenue, Rawson street and other south side thoroughfares were the most beautiful residential centers in the city.

Referring to the passage of the \$8,000,000 bond issue at the recent election, Mr. Howell characterized this as the greatest step for the good of the city in many years, but said it was only a short step in the right direction compared to what might be achieved. He said that never before have the eyes of the outside world been turned to Atlanta and Georgia as they are today and that outsiders used a larger measuring stick in their appraisal of the city than Atlantans themselves do.

"What Atlanta needs is the active interest of such a group of men as this," said Mr. Howell, "constantly working for the betterment and improvement of the city."

Mr. Howell commended the plans now under way for widening and repaving of Washington street and Capitol avenue. "I am one of that group," he said, "who believes that a city should use its credit up to the limit of its bonding capacity for civic improvements." He then cited the bond issue passed a few years ago, which provided \$4,000,000 for new school buildings and the funds for building the Spring street viaduct. "If

we had not passed that issue, Atlanta's school system would have miserably failed five years ago," he said.

Refers to Negroes.

Mr. Howell recommended that prompt steps be taken to clean up some of the negro residential sections of the city, stating that the shacks in which some of the colored population are compelled to live are a disgrace to any civilized community. He pointed out that the two races are constantly in enforced contact, that the white people's clothes are washed in many of the negro homes, that the nurses and cooks come from those homes. He warned against the possibility of an outbreak of disease originating in these sections and said that "disease germs know no color line."

Mr. Howell referred to the tremendous development of North Georgia in recent months in the textile industry, to her leading position as a distribution point for business and commerce, and to her strategic position, within one night's run of both New Orleans and Norfolk and all intervening ports.

Ed Meyer was in the chair at the meeting, which was the first of what is expected to develop into regular monthly meetings of the board of directors of the association. This organization has for its object the advancement of any project for the good of the city. The organization is particularly interested at this time in the plan to extend Broad street, on the south side of the city, and the proposed extension of Courtland street on the north side.

AUGUSTA VOTES SEWERAGE FOR COLORED AREA

Eleven Streets Will be Served by Extensions Authorized—Project Highly Commended.

Special to The Informer:

Augusta, Ga.—The city council of Augusta has just authorized extensive additions to the sewerage system, which will greatly improve the sanitary conditions of the southern section of the city in which live most of the colored population. Eleven streets hitherto without sewerage will be served by the extensions authorized. The project was initiated and carried to success through the efforts of the local inter-racial committee, composed of a number of leading citizens of both races. George Barrett, prominent lawyer, heads the white section of the committee, and Miss Lucy Laney, principal of Haines Institute, is chairlady of the colored section.

Commenting editorially on the enterprise, the Augusta Chronicle says: "It is of importance not only to the community immediately interested, but to the whole city, since the people of all Augusta are interested in and

affected by the welfare and health of the colored population."

SAVANNAH, GA.

NEGRO CITIZENS WILL AID CHEST

HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

Will Choose Chairman of Colored Division

Negro participation in the Community Chest drive next month will be organized at a meeting of representative colored citizens, called for 7 o'clock tonight at St. Augustine Hall. The meeting has been called by R. W. Gadsden, principal of the East Broad Street School, who is temporary chairman of the committee organizing the movement. It is expected that a permanent chairman of the colored division will be chosen at tonight's meeting.

Two negro organizations are members of the Community Chest: the Savannah Community League doing family case and relief work under the supervision of the Savannah Welfare Society, and the Savannah Boys' Club, doing character-building work among colored boys. Participation in the chest benefits and a feeling of civic pride was responsible for a 300 per cent. increase in the negro contributions last year.

The following have been invited to tonight's meeting: A. B. Singfield, J. W. Davis, J. G. Lemon, D. J. Hill, P. E. Perry, James Crafton, L. B. Johnson, F. A. Dilworth, S. A. Jones, Paul Steele, Arthur Pope, John Delaware, Lewis Callen, Ralph Baisden, J. W. Hubert, J. J. Hubert, W. E. Tibbs, Prof. Orsot, W. S. Scott, D. J. Scott, R. E. Scott, A. M. Roberts, Nathan Roberts, J. M. Ferrebee, A. H. Dunbar, Morris Anderson, I. S. Bryant, A. J. Ransler, Dr. N. H. Collier, H. M. Collier, C. H. Porter, William Tyson, W. A. Harris, M. W. Bryan, E. G. Young, Julian Smith, E. O. Powell, William McKelvey, Toland Edwards, F. B. Pettie, John Seabrooks, Jr., L. S. Priestler, J. H. Butler, Sol. C. Johnson, Charles Singleton, A. W. Wright, Willie Powell, V. Roberts, Ada Dunbar, Pearl Smith, Ella Hogan, Rachel Cain and Anna Cooper.

In addition to the above other colored citizens interested in the welfare of the city are urged to attend tonight's meeting.

COLORED CITIZENS WILL MEET TONIGHT

To Hear Reports of Chest Solicitation

Colored citizens interested in the Community Chest will meet at St. Augustine's Hall at 7 o'clock tonight to hear the reports of the committee to the chest and to discuss plans for further aid to the chest.

In calling the meeting, Prof. R. W. Gadsden, head of the colored division in the drive, has requested the presence especially of all the committees and teams which are working on the drive, so that the exact work done and to be done can be determined.

The driving rain Monday night disorganized the colored division somewhat, as no meeting was held, but reports submitted to the chairman show that a number of teams were on the job yesterday and met with considerable success in their efforts.

NEGROES ORGANIZE TO HELP CHEST

Committees to Canvass Among Their People

Representatives of the scores of negro churches, clubs, fraternities and business organizations of the city have pledged their faith and indorsement to the Community Chest drive. After a careful consulting of the entire situation it was felt that the colored citizens of Savannah could raise \$3,000. Last year the colored people raised a total of \$2,100.

R. W. Gadsden has been elected chairman of the drive, L. G. Callen chosen secretary and Charlotte Curley has been made treasurer of the negro organization. The chairman immediately began the appointment of committee chairmen and with the conclusion of a meeting to be held Tuesday at St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, a full working organization will have been completed.

It is proposed by the negro committee to carry the appeal among their people to every individual and group in the city of Savannah through sermons in the churches, addresses in the lodges, clubs and societies, canvasses among the business organizations and the widest possible publicity. Cards will be mailed to many of the leaders in viting them to the meeting Tuesday night at 7 o'clock when it is expected every agency of the people will be enlisted in the cause.

A speaker's bureau will send speakers to all the organizations carrying the message of the Community Chest, what it has done for the colored people through the Savannah Boys' Club, the Savannah Community League, the committee of Inter-racial Co-operation, all of which agencies are included in the general budget of the chest. The

speakers will acquaint the people with the specific work which has been accomplished by the above beneficiaries of the chest which serve colored people solely.

W. W. Williamson, T. J. Thorn and Francis McBroom of the chest committee will make addresses at many of the negro gatherings.

One of the ideas advanced in the meeting was that of having the entire student body of all the schools contribute to the chest, even in small amounts such as children will be able and willing to give, for the purpose of having the pupils to learn early the spirit of giving systematically and for worthy charities. The campaign will be carried through the teachers of the various schools, and due publication will be made of the respective showing.

The slogan adopted by the colored committee is "Everyone Must Give Something—No One Left Little."

COLORED CLUB ADDS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

At the request of many white people of the city and vicinity, the community center on First avenue which is carrying a program of recreational activities for colored people, has added an employment service bureau. This bureau or branch of the work will be for the purpose of finding and training servants, nurses, etc.

Training classes will be held, which will be open to those now employed so they can be better qualified for the work they are doing, and more satisfactory service. These classes will also make it possible to discover new material and will give the executive an opportunity to study each applicant and know if they will likely give dependable service.

It is hoped that those who are employing servants will make it possible for them to attend the training courses which will be offered from time to time.

UNION LEAGUERS SEE PROGRESS OF CHICAGO NEGROES

Visit Colored Homes and Enterprises.

(Picture on back page.)

To gain a better understanding of the problem before them the race relations committee of the Union League club yesterday toured the south side black belt, inspecting housing conditions and examining several industries and business enterprises controlled by colored people.

The committee, headed by A. H. Barber and consisting of eight members, traveled in three automobiles. They were met at the edge of the district, South State and Eighteenth streets, by A. L. Foster of the Chicago Urban league, a society for the advancement of the colored race, and were escorted on a tour which took them through many stages in the development of Chicago Negroes.

Tenements Are Visited.

Going south in a zigzag course down several streets near Michigan boulevard, the committee noted the ramshackle tenements in which Negroes in that region live. They inspected several of the tenements and inquired into rental rates and interior conditions.

They visited the Binga State bank, Thirty-fifth and South State streets, finding its personnel entirely made up of colored people. Next to the Overton Hygienic building, Thirty-sixth place and South State street, where they inspected the making of toilet preparations solely for the Negro race; then down to the vicinity of Garfield boulevard and Wabash avenue, where they found housing conditions much better, whole blocks being pointed out, each house owned by its occupants, and many showing signs of careful upkeep and the effects of gardening and lawn improvements.

Call on Negro Paper.

The Liberty Life Insurance Company of Illinois, at South Park way and Thirty-fifth street, was inspected by the party under the direction of Dr. M. O. Bousfield, president of the company. The committee then traveled to 3435 Indiana avenue to the plant of the Chicago Defender, Negro weekly paper, where its editor, Robert S. Abbott, took them through the different departments.

Lastly the group visited the headquarters of the Urban league at Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, where

Mr. Foster explained to them the methods of giving aid, both personal and of a business nature, to the colored man.

MRS. LAWRENCE U. OF C. SPEAKER

Tells Women's Institute the Reasons for Juvenile Delinquencies

Mrs. Maude A. Lawrence, secretary of the department of civic betterment of the Chicago Urban league, was one of the principal speakers at the Institute on Juvenile Delinquency held under the auspices of the University of Chicago and the Chicago Council for Girls at the Chicago Woman's club Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. Mrs. Lawrence was the only representative of the Race on the program. She spoke on "Delinquency Problems of Negro Girls and Protective Work for Them." Other speakers were Joseph Moss, chief probation officer of juvenile court; Dr. Paul Schroeder of the Institute for Juvenile Research; Miss Pauline Sweitzer, director Girls' bureau, Jewish Social Service bureau; Mrs. Catherine A. Wright of the Juvenile Protective association; Miss Neva M. Boyd, Recreation training school, and Wilford S. Dismonds, director of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. The institute was directed by Prof. Mollie Ray Carroll. The purpose of the institute was to discuss causes of delinquency, especially among juveniles. It was well attended and a number of Race women were present.

According to Mrs. Lawrence, one of the contributing factors to the large amount of delinquency among our women is prejudice which forces girls of the Race into lives of shame. She pointed out that scores of girls, well trained for skilled employment, are denied the opportunity of working at the trade for which they are trained because of prejudice. She also pointed out that girls and boys of the Race are often neglected at the age when they need the supervision of parents most because their mothers as well as their fathers are forced to work away from home in order to keep the wolf away from the door. "If Race men could secure better wages it would not only mean the mother could remain at home and protect and train the children, but it would also relieve their charity record," she declared. Lack of recreation facilities in sections of the city in which members of the Race live in large numbers was given as another contributing factor.

Miss Myrtle Carpenter, a member of the board of directors of the South Side Community settlement and one of the best friends that the Race has, emphasized the points brought out by Mrs. Lawrence and told of her own experiences in securing work for girls of the Race. The address given by Mrs. Lawrence created a favorable impression and aroused a great deal of interest in girls of the Race who have gone astray.

KEY NAMED HEAD OF NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago, Ill. (ANP)—The Board of Directors of the Negro National League met in Chicago last Monday and Tuesday.

After hearing of the verdict of the insanity commission, naming Mr. Foster to the Kankakee Hospital, they voted to finish out the present season with Dr. B. B. Koy St. Louis as leader, he being vice-president. Dr. Koy is a prominent member of the medical profession in Missouri and one of the club owners of the St. Louis Stars Baseball Club.

The league headquarters will remain at Chicago, at least until the December meeting of the Directors at which time a new secretary, and treasurer will be elected.

The Directors also discussed plans for the play-off series between Kansas City and the American Giants which seems probable and the World Series between the leaders of the East and West.

FOSTER ON MAYOR'S HOUSING COMMISSION

A special commission to study the housing situation, especially in the sections of the city in which members of the Race and Mexicans live in large numbers, has been appointed by Mayor Dever. The commission will hold its first meeting at the Sherman hotel which resulted in the adoption of a resolution prepared by Miss Mary McDowell, commission on public welfare, which called for the appointment of such a commission. The City Council approved the resolution and gave authority for the appointment of thirty-five citizens to constitute the commission. It shall be the purpose of the commission to study carefully and scientifically the entire housing situation and to make recommendations which will result in improved living conditions among the small wage earners. Members appointed are: M. E. Greengard, Gordon Strong, William Zelosky, Jos. K. Brittain, N. L. Brainard, Harvey Ellard, William Elliot, Earl Howard, Frank Stamm, Walter L. Fisher, A. P. Allen, Charles H. Markham, Agnes Nestor, Mary E. McDowell, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Mrs. H. L. McMullen, Alfred K. Stern, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Willoughby G. Walling, A. L. Foster, W. S. Reynolds, Graham Taylor, Miss Edith Abbott, Victor A. Olander, Elmer W. Werner, E. W. Burgess, Richard T. Ely, Rev. Fred Siedenburgh, S. J. Duncan-Clark, Charles Ball, Dr. James Britton, George Wallace Carr, Clarence Farrier, Britten I. Budd, William A. Neer and Stephen Scala.

A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Urban league, was appointed because of the interest which the league has manifested in housing conditions for the past eight years and because this organization has made studies along that line which will prove of value in the present study. Foster was a member of the original small committee which requested the commissioner of public welfare to call the housing conference and also served as a member of the program and general committee.

He was a speaker at the first session. In a statement issued when notice of the appointment was received, Foster expressed the hope that he would have the undivided support and co-operation of the citizens and stated that suggestions should be mailed or sent to the Urban league offices immediately.

REGISTER SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

OCT 24 1926

COLORED PEOPLE OF CITY HELPED BY URBAN LEAGUE

CITY MAY WELL BE PROUD OF COLORED RESIDENTS, SAYS MICHAEL ECKSTEIN

Michael Eckstein, well-known social service worker in Springfield, said in accepting the presidency of the Springfield Urban league, formed Sept. 26, 1926, to replace the former organization known as the Colored Social Service, that Springfield may well be proud of its colored population.

"There are many enterprising business men in this group, and many fine, public-spirited women," Mr. Eckstein said. "They are inspired with a spirit of service for their people, anxious for their progress and betterment. They have a service to perform which is fundamentally vital to Springfield as a community, and their work for their own people as integral parts of the community through the Urban league will find a wide scope of usefulness."

Colored Social service has been in existence in Springfield a number of years. The men and women of this part of the city's population have been working whole-heartedly to better conditions among their people, to give aid and encouragement, and to handle to the best of their ability the cases where social service was needed.

Now in League

For several recent years the work has been carried on with the aid of a larger group, and most recently was directed by the Recreation council and the Young Women's Christian association.

Now the progressive spirited colored men and women, who have been giving their time and work to this service have been enrolled as officers and directors of the Springfield Urban league, together with other prominent social workers of the city, and will through this agency carry on this important service.

The purpose of the Springfield Urban league is to help create better conditions for the colored population of Springfield and vicinity. It is a member of the Springfield Council of Social Agencies and through this

membership receives the co-operation of allied agencies. The league will participate in the Joint Fund.

The problems dealt with by the league have to do with housing, health, industry, recreation and general welfare of the colored residents of the city and their children. It has general direction of the activities of the Douglas community center and outside.

Headquarters of the Springfield Urban league are at 1610 East Jackson street, where a house has been rented by the Council of Social Agencies, and reconditioned and refurnished to serve this purpose. A trained social worker, a colored man experienced in this work, is to be appointed to serve as executive secretary and direct the activities of the league.

The league has a board of 17 members, eight colored persons and nine white persons. The president and treasurer are white, the vice-president and secretary colored.

The officers of the league are:

President, Michael Eckstein.

Vice-president, C. S. Phillips.

Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Byrd.

Treasurer, Mrs. Logan Hay.

These officers, together with the following, comprise the board of directors: Judge Roger E. Chapin, Director Edwin G. Eklund, of the Council of Social Agencies; Mrs. William Fish, Norman Gray, Frank P. Ide, Mrs. G. J. Mautz, Mrs. George Thomas Palmer, Jay G. Mitchell, Miss Lucy Williams, J. Ed. Thompson, Ebert Walker, Mrs. Robert Taylor and T. E. Warrick.

Julius Rosenwald Gives \$1,000 To Atlanta Social Work

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANS)—E. Franklin, president of the Atlanta School of Social Work, has just announced the gift of \$1,000 by Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Ill., to the school. In addition to this gift Mr. Rosenwald has also given the Russell Sage foundation and some nationally known private philanthropists are regular donors to the school.

Industrial Workers' Association Started

GARY, Ind.—Under the direction of H. M. Fletcher, organizer and president, the Industrial Workmen's Association, an organization created "to unite all the colored workmen of Gary," is said to be flourishing. The Industrial Workmen's Association is comprised principally of Gary steel workers, skilled and unskilled, who are engaged in practically every occupation in the Gary steel plants.

The Association is modelled upon the co-operative plan of representation and votes by the companies and workers, and is presumed to specialize in treating with wages and other conditions of labor in the Gary district, which has heretofore been a fertile workplace for alien and laborers who have not infrequently displaced American workmen, white and colored.

The interlocking plan upon which the Gary organization is based has enjoyed marked success, particularly where colored workers were engaged in plants, fields and mines. Ultimately living conditions are to be treated with and every phase of work contentment is to be made the subject of "round table" conferences.

Monk
COUNCIL BLUFFS
IOWA

OCT 17 1926

NEGROES ORGANIZE OWN WELFARE GROUP

ASSOCIATION WILL PROMOTE
RACE INTERESTS, CARE
FOR POOR.

SOCIAL CENTER SOUGHT

The Council Bluffs Negro Welfare association, which held its initial meeting in the Clinic building, is launching an intensive campaign for membership. The meeting at the clinic was addressed by Dr. Donald Macrae.

The officers elected for the year are: President, Charles F. Davis; vice president, Mrs. Chauncey Hern- don; secretary, Mrs. D. G. Emery; treasurer, George Cooper.

The purpose of this organization is to uplift the moral, physical and in- tellectual standards of the Negro citizens and to inculcate a feeling of race consciousness and race pride, and to strive for better citizenship. Also this association will employ Dr. A. A. Foster, Negro physician of this city, to care for poor and indigent citizens whom this association shall recommend for treatment.

This group feels the need of a com- munity center and is planning to launch a vigorous campaign to con- struct a building, which shall stand as a monument of progressive activ- ity in the city of Council Bluffs, ac- cording to its officers.

The next meeting is scheduled to be held in the Buelah Baptist church, Eighteenth street and Third avenue, Monday evening. Every citizen in-

New Orleans Negroes Support Chest

New Orleans, La., March 22—The people of this city are expressing cordial appreciation of the generous support given the recent Community Chest Campaign by the Negroes of New Orleans, who subscribed to the Chest \$17,902 in the general campaign and probably as much more in the group canvasses of the big industrial organizations. Gifts of \$1,000 each were made by the Louisiana, the Unity, the Peoples and the Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Companies and by the San Jacinto Club. Bishop R. E. Jones, Hon. Walter Cohen and S. W. Green made individual subscriptions of \$200 each. About one-third of the total subscription was paid in cash. The colored division of the campaign organization was headed by S. W. Green, and the drive was directed by David D. Jones, of the Interracial Commission. A number of Negro welfare agencies are included in the Chest.

APR 3 - 1926

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Louisianians Study Needs Of Negroes

NEW ORLEANS — A state home for delinquent Negro boys, additional public schools and larger facilities for the training of teachers, the provision of parks and playgrounds for the prevention of delinquency among colored children, and initial steps toward the general provision of better housing conditions were among the principal objectives set at the fifth annual meeting of the Louisiana State Committee on Race Relations held here this week, in connection with the State Conference of Social Betterment. The meeting was well attended and participation in the program was general. Prof. L. M. Favrot of Baton Rouge, was re-elected chairman of the committee.

NEEDS OF NEGRO GIVEN STUDY IN LOUISIANA

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

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Special to The Informer:

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TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 22 1926

MASS MEETING ON BOND FOR NEGROES

A special mass meeting to interest negroes in the bond issue will be held in the Wesley church, on Liberty street, Monday night. Mayor O'Keefe, Rev. W. Scott Chinn, pastor of the church, and prominent negroes will be speakers.

Several negro social and fraternal clubs have already endorsed the bond issue. Bishop Robert E. Jones, who will be master of ceremonies, has extended an invitation to all negroes interested in the future welfare of the city.

TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 30 1928

CHRISTMAS GIFT

FUND NOW \$623.50

Negroes Not Doing Their Part This Year, Accord- ing to Farrell

Well-to-do negro residents of New Orleans, always big-hearted in past years, this year are not doing their share in sending The Times-Picayune Christmas Gift Fund for poor negro children "over the top," according to Frank P. Farrell, always a leader in the campaign for insuring happiness for the colored youngsters.

Farrell said Monday that of the \$623.50 contributed to the Christmas Gift Fund, only a very small part had been given by negroes, and that every negro business and professional man, every lodge and church and every social organization should get behind the fund and send its total skyrocketing.

"There are 10,000 poor negro chil-

dren," Farrell said, "whose only hope of Christmas joy lies in the Christmas Gift Fund, and the negro residents of New Orleans are not doing their part in putting the fund over. I have been promised many things by the negroes, but thus far I have only the promises; the money for the negro children's fund has come from the noble-hearted white people who are willing to do their share in assuring happiness for the unfortunate negro youngsters."

Farrell urged that negro lodges, churches, social organizations and individuals send in their contributions without delay. "Anything from a dime to \$100 will help put the fund 'over the top,'" Farrell said, "and the negroes—they've always been open-handed and big-hearted in the past—must do their part."

S. W. Green, supreme chancellor of the negro Knights of Pythias, sent in his check for \$10 and offered warm words of commendation. He urged other fraternal organizations do their share.

Christmas Gift Fund Monday

stood thus:

Alously acknowledged	\$595.50
W. Green	10.00
Loise Strauss	1.00
Frank P. Farrell's List No. 13:	
L. Fiebelman and Company	10.00
Cash	2.00
Robert O'Connor, Jr.	1.00
Francis O'Connor	1.00
W. L. Banks	1.00
Mr. Morris	1.00
Mr. Conway	1.00

Total\$623.50

R. M. MOSS SPEAKS TO FRIENDS GROUP

Urban League Head Talks

"Social Work" Before CHILD DELINQUENCY

Friendship Conciliation

DUE TO HIGH RENT

SEGREGATION AND PREJUDICE DISCUSSED

Both Parents Forced To Work

To Pay Landlord, Children

Left Unprotected

Speaker Finds Group Well

Posted On Race's Attitude

On Discrimination

R. Maurice Moss, secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, was the speaker on Sunday afternoon, of last week at the Friends Meeting House, 3107 N. Charles street, before the Friendship of Conciliation Society.

The society is an inter-denominational group headed by Mrs. A. Morris Carey and in which the Rev. Peter Ainslie is one of the moving figures. Their meetings are held quarterly for the discussion of current topics of importance.

Mr. Moss was asked to speak on "Social Work Among Negroes in Baltimore." He was given the opportunity however to discuss the problem of the Negro in this country in general and later the meeting was thrown open for a discussion of the talk. Various phases of the health, industrial and housing problems as they effect the Negro were discussed at length. Several angles of segregation and prejudice also came in for their share of the discussion.

"They already knew a great deal about this problem," Mr. Moss told a representative of the AFRO. "A good many of them have individually done a lot here in Baltimore. One of the group was instrumental in having colored students from Morgan College placed in the inter-racial students' conference. The group itself has held interracial conferences in which no line was drawn. Their questions following my set speech showed that they had followed closely the various items to which I had called attention and that they were interested in knowing what way they might serve the colored people."

Following his talk on last Sunday, Mr. Moss was asked to return on the last Sunday in February to speak before a younger group of people, this time at a supper-conference on inter-racial matters.

Mr. Matthew W. Saunders of the Saunders Employment Agency accompanied Mr. Moss and joined in the discussion.

The National Urban League has two Eugene Joneses.

This fact dawned upon Baltimore upon the arrival in this city of Mr. Eugene D. Jones last week. The other is the well known Eugene Kin-kle Jones, National executive secretary.

The former "Eugene D." came to Baltimore Saturday on a business trip and to make a study of local conditions. Mr. Eugene Jones is especially interested in child delinquency and was much impressed with the work being done by Superintendent Hawthorne Smith and his associates in the home for truant boys at Catonsville. The only solution to the juvenile problems in New York City, he declared is in lowering of the extortionate rents.

Under present conditions existing in Harlem in many cases both parents are forced to go out to work in order to meet the monthly rentals, he declared. This leaves the children free to roam the streets and robs them of parental protection throughout the day.

Landlords demand as high as \$85 per month for 3 rooms and bath. On St. Nicholas avenue, recently opened to colored residents the rents are much higher.

Is Graduate Pharmacist

Mr. Jones, who is spite of the fact that he is a graduate pharmacist and the first Boston born youth to pass the board of the state of Massachusetts, prefers not to be given the title of doctor.

Mr. Jones before coming to New York was connected with the Century Brass and Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, Connecticut as a welfare worker and had charge of the plant emergency hospital. When asked why he preferred social work to the practice of pharmacy, Mr. Jones declared that the long hours required in drug stores did not yield commensurate returns.

Until the profession is raised from a plane of drudgery it will not attract many young men, he added.

TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

OCT 30 1926

GIVES AID TO NEGROES

More than 4000 persons have gone to the office of the Boston Urban League, 119 Camden street, Boston, during the year for assistance of various kinds, and the secretary has visited more than 200 factories and stores to find openings for negro workers, according to a report made public by the officers of the League, in their appeal for assistance, and especially in view of the concert to be given at the Copley Theater Sunday evening by J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon in a program of negro spirituals. Arthur H. Morse is chairman of the board of directors. Mrs. John F. Moors is treasurer and Edward B. Barco vice chairman.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1926

Michigan.

FREE PRESS
DETROIT, MICH.

OCT 8 1926

SOCIAL WORKERS CONSIDER UNITY

Hospital Workers' Head Urges Co-operation of Effort.

Special to The Free Press.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 7.—Mrs. C. W. Webb, president of the American Association of Hospital Workers, speaking before the noon-day meeting of the conference today, urged the social workers to adopt a scientific attitude of co-operation in their work. While such service has been given a professional standing in the eyes of the world, those who follow it have not adopted a similar attitude, she said.

Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity, and Robert T. Lansdale, of the sociology department of the University of Michigan, discussed the Negro situation in the state at the afternoon session of the convention.

Professor Breckenridge and Professor Eben Munford, of Michigan State college, spoke before the sessions tonight on co-ordination of social work in the city and country. The conference will close its three-day session tomorrow night.

Minneapolis Urban League Lists Chief Accomplishments Of Year

Employment, Health, Housing, Interracial Education, Survey of Negro Population Head Work.

St Paul Echo
15-8-26
Employment: The Urban League's program has been securing for colored people greater opportunity for employment and economic well-being which are basic to the improvement of housing, health and other social problems. The industrial phase of our work has been to secure openings for colored people, on the one hand, and to placing colored workers on jobs, on the other.

The industrial department received 349 applications for employment between August 1, 1925, and July 1, 1926. 123 of these applicants have been placed. The outstanding placements are, 4 laborers with the Minneapolis Street Railway Company; a matron at Sauk Center Reform School, a fireman at the Henrietta Apartments, 1 moulder with the Northern Malleable Iron Works, and 5 porters with the Walgreen Drug Company. The remaining placements were 34 janitors and porters, 64 domestic and 13 days workers. The total number of men placed was 51 and the total number of women was 72.

Sixty-four employers have been interviewed during the past year for the purpose of securing work opportunities for our clients. Literature on the success of Negro workers in other sections has also been sent employers in Minneapolis.

St Paul Echo
15-8-26
Health: As a part of the League's survey of the social conditions of colored people in Minneapolis an inquiry of health was made. This study was presented to the Hennepin County Tuberculosis Association, which in turn conducted with the League's assistance a series of health meetings in the Negro churches from April 14 to May 2, 1926. White and colored physicians participated on these programs, aiming to stimulate the colored people to greater use of

existing clinics and to a larger appreciation of disease prevention.

Housing: The League fostered a comparative study of housing conditions on the North Side under the supervision of Miss Salsberry of the Family Welfare Society. The study is now in process of completion.

Interracial Education and Publicity: The Executive Secretary has addressed 20 classes in sociology and economics during the past year, 2 social agencies, 8 business and luncheon clubs and 15 Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. and church groups. He has made 7 miscellaneous talks and has given two radio addresses.

Information has been supplied to 25 university students, to 2 employers and to the Civic and Commerce Association, the Family Welfare Society, Children's Protective Society, the Salvation Army, the Women's Co-operative Alliance and the Federal Council of Churches.

No effort has been made to keep track of miscellaneous reports, magazine articles and Negro literature which the League has supplied gratuitously.

The Survey of the Negro Population: This achievement should climax the League's first year's work. The completion of this has been retarded by inadequate funds and consequently a limited personnel, thus

forcing the Executive Secretary who is directing the study to carry it along with the rest of the program. Although certain parts of the study are completed, it is very likely that the whole will not be ready for publication until toward the end of the present summer.

MISS BROWN, NOTED SOCIAL WORKER, GOES TO LONDON

London, England, June 25.—Among the visitors who have arrived in London this month is Miss W. Gertrude Brown



Miss Brown

of Minneapolis, head resident of Phyllis Wheatley house of that city. Miss Brown, who is widely known as one of America's most efficient and accomplished social workers, is en route to the international social conference which is to be held in Paris during the month of July. She is spending the week in England during that time is making a close study of the social centers in London, Glasgow and Liverpool.

Miss W. Gertrude Back From

Head resident of Phyllis Wheatley house in New York City, Miss Brown returned from Paris, where she attended the international settlement conference, held June 30 to July 5. Miss Brown was one of the delegates from practically every country in attendance. From July 9 to 15 Miss Brown attended the women's world conference held in Berlin. She was the only member of our Race to attend either of the two conferences. Her reports won for her much applause.

Miss Brown while in New York was the recipient of many social courtesies. She left Monday for Philadelphia to attend the Sesquicentennial. She will visit friends in Piqua, Ohio, and Chicago before returning home.



Miss Brown

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR URBAN LEAGUE SERVICE

The Urban League of St. Louis has succeeded in placing a local worker as an assistant in a special field investigation at Springfield, Ill., being conducted by Chas. S. Johnson, Editor of "Opportunity," a journal of Negro life, and Director of the Department of Research and Investigation of the National Urban League. Mr. Johnson is making a survey of that community as a basis of a social service program for its colored citizens. The local League thru its Executive Secretary, Gordon H. Simpson, recommended Mrs. Lindsay, who has already left to assist Mr. Johnson in the field work during the next two weeks.

Mrs. Lindsay is thoroughly prepared for this special work by reason of a college course at Howard University followed by a year's special graduate work as a Fellow of the National Urban League in the New York School of Social Work. She later filled social work positions and taught for three years in the Kansas City High School.

Springfield is one of the several cities which will be visited and surveyed by Mr. Johnson during the present year.

Colored Social Workers

A training class for colored social workers is being planned by a special committee of the Department of Race Relations of the St. Louis Community Council. Frank J. Bruno is chairman of the committee.

Social Welfare Workers

The Missouri Conference for Social Welfare will hold a meeting at Booneville, Mo., Oct. 10, 11 and 12.

Among the speakers will be: Rev. Dr. M. Asbury Jones, pastor of Second Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.; T. F. Lane, Kansas City Urban League; Eugene K. Jones, National Urban League, N. Y., and many other social workers from all parts of the country.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OCT 21 1926

Negroes Want Good Homes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE question concerning Negro housing is one of the most important concerning that particular group of people at this time. If the Negro chooses to live in a house that he is able to pay for why shouldn't he? If he labors and struggles to have a decent home and a respectable neighborhood to live in, why shouldn't he have it? If the white man doesn't care to progress and get himself a better home and is content to live in a rundown neighborhood (such as the Negro generally rents or even buys in) why blame the Negro? The run down secondhand house the Negro generally buys is a treat to him when he manages to get one. For when he is renting he is forced to live in dirty, dilapidated houses and pay big rent at that. Bigger rent than the white people paid who lived in the houses when they were in good condition.

There are some just as clean, respectable Negroes east of Grand avenue or in the lower part of the city as there are farther out. But their salary or means of making a living are such as to prevent them from living in other parts of the city. I have a daughter attending Teachers' College who would be glad to live in a better house than I now live in but the houses I would like are beyond my means. But if I am fortunate enough to better my condition I don't want to feel that some one can sell or rent me a house and another fellow can come along and run me out because I am a Negro. I am as clean about my home as any of the white neighbors I may have, and cleaner than those whose houses I have rented since they have left. If every fellow tries to progress and will move up it will leave room for the others behind.

HARMONY AND FAIR PLAY.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 6 1926

Negro Housing.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Noting a second letter of Mr. E. L. Snyder apropos to Negro housing conditions, it is evident that the writer misses my point of view. What one should find out is, not the actual condition existing, but what is the underlying cause. To deny that Negro housing conditions are deplorable would be foolish, but to explain why this condition is continued from bad to worse is easy—lack of honest organizations among Negroes to sponsor and protect their welfare. The intelligence of any group of people at this time is reflected in the magnitude of their business—plus the potentialities of their organizations.

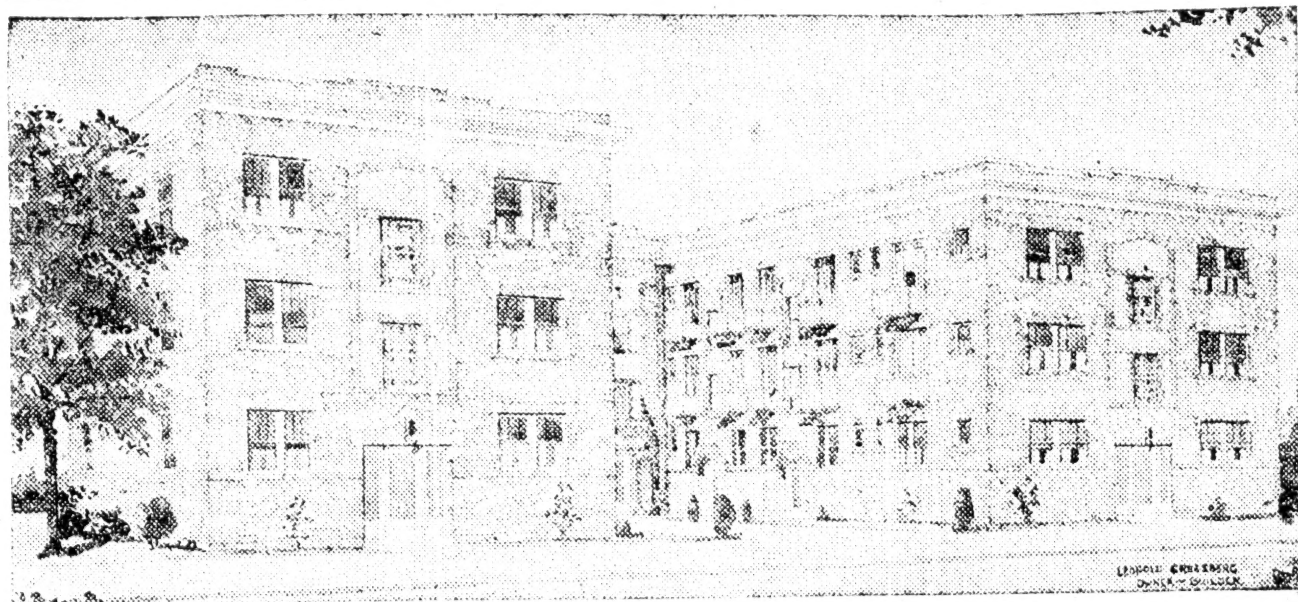
Mr. Synder asserts in his letter that there are 20 protective organizations among whites to prohibit the Negro from living in certain districts; or in other words, forcing the Negro in most cases to live in undesirable sections. Assuming that the restrictions placed on the Negro by these protective organizations are unjust, what is the remedy? A similar organization among Negroes would in time establish facts, thereby bringing forward a solution. Being in a business for seven years that carried me into homes of my people, I not only know how some of them live but owing to past public affiliations I am fully aware of the fact that certain Negroes themselves are to a great degree responsible for this unfortunate condition. This I can prove at any time, any place. The farmers of this country are very mad, but President Coolidge told them what they needed was a good organization backed by sound leadership.

HARRY BOYD.
206 S. 6th street

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 14 1926

Cook Avenue Apartments Nearing Completion



The Sumner Apartments, now approaching completion in the 4400 block of Cook avenue, have been designed exclusively for Negroes. They alternate in two, three and five room efficiency suites, equipped with Murphy beds, breakfast nooks, tile baths, built-in tubs, hardwood floors, shades, screens, curtain rods and steam-heating plant with hot-water provisions. An incinerator system also is included. Construction is of vari-colored matt brick, effectively trimmed with white stone, and with ornamental steel porches in front of the court apartments, which are an attractive feature. Half of the apartments already have been leased, with reservations being made for others. Cost of the building is estimated at \$200,000, by Leopold Grossberg, who is erecting it. Grossberg is developer and owner of Lincoln Park at Hanley and Bruno roads in St. Louis County, a subdivision designed exclusively for Negroes. He has built or financed more than 75 houses in the city and suburbs in the last year.

The F. H. Geisler Realty Co. has been given the rental agency of the apartments.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Watchman Advocate

NOV 26 1926

STATE CARES FOR NEGROES.

That the rapidly increasing negro population of Missouri is being carefully looked after, in regard to their physical and material welfare, is indicated by the biennial report now being compiled by Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission. It contains valuable information relative to the industrial, housing, economic and health conditions of Missouri negroes.

1 LEADS NO POST 371
MARCH 23, 1926

WELFARE WORK OF NEGROES IS EXHIBITED

Neighborhood Department of
Urban League Holds Annual
Demonstration.

The neighborhood department of the Urban League, a social service organization for Negroes, Jefferson and Lucas avenues, held its annual demonstration of activities Friday evening. Attendance was estimated at 100. The demonstration was held in the St. Louis branch of the Urban League, which has been chosen for the next National Urban League Conference, according to a statement made by Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis.

This department has promoted 10 neighborhood clubs for women and girls, placing emphasis on home hygiene, child welfare, health, recreation and citizenship. Miss Mary A. Newman is neighborhood secretary in charge.

Pennants Awarded to Clubs. Exhibits at the demonstration included millinery, hand embroidery, pottery, basketry, china painting, dressmaking, mending and darning, redecoration of furniture, cooking, music and work in character building. More than 200 pieces of handwork of various kinds were displayed by members of the clubs.

Visitors at the demonstration voted to award pennants to the clubs shown to have excelled in hand work, service and study. The Dumas Neighborhood Club, of which Mrs. Rose L. McAdoo, 1553 Singleton street, is leader, received the prizes for service and hand work and the Thimble Club, of which Mrs. Nellie Binion, 1236 North Sixteenth street, is president, received the study prize.

Household Economy Studied.

Among study topics of the clubs are meat prices and preparation of the cheaper meat cuts, household economy, redecoration of homes, alteration of clothing, food budgets, family diet, formation of desirable habits in children and good taste in dress and habits. Under the head of service comes visits to the sick in homes, Koch Hospital and the city infirmary, picnics for neighborhood children, movies, health lectures, parties for crippled children, neighborhood Christmas trees and aid for the destitute.

Talks were made at the Friday evening gathering by Mrs. Estella Willis of the Waring Club, Mrs. Rose L. McAdoo, Miss Mary Lee Stitts, Mrs. Novella Polley, the Rev. C. J. Stanley of Liberty Congregational Church, Gordon H. Simpson, executive secretary of the Urban League, Joseph P. Harris of the league's board and Edward J. Snyder.

NEXT URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS

Word has been received from Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, that St. Louis has been chosen for the next National Urban League Conference, according to a statement made by Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary of the Urban League of St. Louis.

This means that the local league will be one of two hundred delegates from all parts of the country interested in Negro welfare and the improvement of race relations.

The conference will be held some time early in the spring of 1927, the definite dates to be announced later.

NEW EXECUTIVE SEC'Y. LOCAL URBAN LEAGUE



JOHN T. CLARK

According to announcement by the Executive Board of the St. Louis Urban League, John T. Clark, of Pittsburgh, has accepted Executive Secretaryship of the local League and will report here August first.

Mr. Clark is 40 years old, was born at Louisville, Ky.; graduated from Ohio State University in 1906, specializing in sociology and economics and did considerable special work in New York University. Following his graduation from Ohio State University he taught at Central High School at Louisville, Ky., for five years. In 1911 Mr. Clark had his first practical experience in social work when he took charge of a boys' camp at Manor, E. I. for two summers, 1911 and 1912. In the fall of 1922 he accepted a position as secretary of Housing and Industrial Bureau of New York City Urban League. In this position Mr. Clark made the first chart showing the distribution of Negro population and the periodical expansion of Negro population in Harlem.

He organized the Urban League in Pittsburgh, March 1, 1918, and did splendid work along all lines in helping to adjust the crowded housing living and social conditions; smoothing out misunderstandings between the races, caused by the great influx of Negro labor brought into Pittsburgh on account of war conditions; established what is said to be the most effective Home Economics, School Visitor and Moral Court Departments known.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Patricia Ferguson, of Chicago, a graduate of the University of Michigan in 1917. They have two children, Marion and John T. junior.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE URBAN LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS

Its Activities Touch Every Phase Of Negro Life And Interracial Relations. Has Also Placed 16,000 Employees In Gainful Occupations.

Commenting on the remarkable growth of the Urban League of St. Louis during the last three and a half years, Gordon H. Simpson, Executive Secretary points out the following facts:

During this period, the volume of the Urban League to the colored population has increased so rapidly that its quarters have been outgrown the second time, necessitating at first the remodeling of its quarters on Market street and later moving to larger quarters at 615 N. Jefferson avenue. Even these quarters are inadequate for the steady demands for service by this organization.

To give some idea of the increase in the volume of employment work, the following figures are given—in 1921, the number of jobs filled was 1109; in 1922, 2252; in 1923, this number was increased over two and a half times and 5817 men and women were sent to jobs. In 1924, due to unemployment conditions the number decreased slightly to 5176; while in 1925, there was an increase to 5296. These jobs are of all kinds, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled in large numbers of industries, as well as in commercial, mercantile, personal service and domestic types of work. This means that over 16,000 men and women have been sent to jobs in the last three years.

This growth in the work has necessitated an increase in staff personnel from five to seven members. An Industrial Secretary, William V. Kelley, being employed in 1923, and a clerk and stenographer to assist in the increasing volume of work. The present demands for service of all kinds of the League already require an even larger increase in the staff personnel with clerical and stenographic work, as well as an additional dentist in the Dental Clinic.

Budget Amount Doubled

Realizing the value of the service that the Urban League was rendering to the colored population, the Community Fund has made possible

an even greater service through the steady increase of the League's budget each year. In 1922, while still operating as a Department of the St. Louis Provident Association, the budget of the Urban League was \$9,798.62. In 1923, its first year in the Community Fund, the budget allowed was \$13,225.00; 1924—\$13,952.05; 1925—\$16,288.00; and in 1926—\$17,463.00. This means that the increase in the League's service each year has been recognized by the governing financial body, and in this four year period the budget has almost doubled.

League Play An Institution

The Annual Urban League dramatic performance has become an institution in the cultural life of the colored population. Beginning with "Broken Bars," the League then went on to produce the oriental fantasy—"Eastern Gate." In 1924, still under the stage direction of Harry McClain, the French drama—"If I Were King" was produced by a cast of sixty. In 1925, the most ambitious production ever attempted by a colored cast in St. Louis staged—"Kismet," with a cast of eighty and an organization of over two hundred people from all parts of the city entirely in the cast and several committees, all of whom worked in a fine spirit of community, co-operation. Through the vehicle of these plays, the Urban League fosters the highest type of expression of the cultural life of Negroes in St. Louis.

A Dramatic Committee, in co-operation with representatives of the cast has recently organized the Urban League Community Players. The play for this year has not yet been chosen.

Neighborhood Department

The Neighborhood Department, which conducts clubs among the women and girls in the more congested districts in the city, has rendered very valuable service in carrying lessons of good health, child care, home hygiene, millinery, hand work, and other arts into hundreds of homes throughout the territory in which it works. These clubs are located in sections where there are practically no other organized activities and where this work is needed most. A feature of this program was a series of outdoor moving picture shows and community sings with the use of lantern slides and talks on health and good citizenship during the summer of

1925. It is planned to continue this splendid work during the coming summer, together with an outdoor program of recreation and health for mothers and children. Neighborhood picnics are to be features.

Because of the increasing demands for wider service in this department, the League has recently sub-leased its neighborhood club room and plans are on foot to locate the Neighborhood Department out in a district where it can act even more effectively as a center for community organization and constructive activities.

Miss Mary A. Newman is in charge of the neighborhood work. The Neighborhood Advisory Committee is directed by Miss Sara Young, Chairman, and Mrs. S. P. Stafford.

Recognized Source of Facts About Negro

The increased respect for the League's scientific investigation and the confidence of the public generally in the work it is doing is shown by the fact that the organization is a recognized source of reliable information covering all phases of Negro life in the city. Inquiries are constantly received from newspapers, social agencies, college professors, students, business and industrial concerns, Chambers of Commerce, and citizens generally who desire information of this nature. The time and value which this work demands is such as to warrant a special department for fact finding and fact disseminating. The importance of reliable information in a democratic society cannot be overestimated.

Dental Clinic

The Urban League Free Dental Clinic is operated in co-operation with the Board of Education. This Clinic is the only one available for the service of colored children anywhere in the city and has given free treatment to children in the colored grade schools during the past six years. However, with over 16,000 children enrolled in the schools, the present facilities, with only one dentist, are entirely inadequate. Efforts are being made to extend this service to a larger number of children. Dr. J. B. Bell is in charge of the present Clinic, located at Lincoln School, and serves on an average of 275 visits from children each month.

Industrial Relations

While the matter of placing men and women in jobs is very important, that is only one phase of the League's industrial program. The larger phase is that of increasing the number and kind of occupational opportunities for the qualified colored worker. At no time in the past has the League's relationship with large employers and employers' organizations been more extensive and advantageous than at the present time. The services of the League

are well known and used in varying degrees by practically all of the large employers. A number of projects are on foot at the present time for improving occupational opportunities such as milk drivers, shoe manufacturers, leather workers, gas and electric meter readers, licensed plumbers, etc.

It should be noted that the League has sent workers to practically all of the basic industries and manufacturing in St. Louis such as the iron and steel, car shops, glass foundries, brick and tile, coal and coke, lumber, chemical plants, shoe findings, laundries, nut and bag factories, etc., while hundreds of men and women are employed in personal service and domestic types of work.

During the past four months the Industrial Secretary, and the Executive Secretary have made visits to over fifty large employers in a further effort to extend the services of the Urban League and open up new lines of work. This has resulted in a better knowledge and understanding on the part of employers of the value of the services of the league in its Free Employment Bureau and its facilities for co-operation in securing the highest degree of efficiency, dependability and regularity of workers. While present industrial conditions are such that many of the basic industries are working on a scale of from 35 to 50 per cent normal operations and some are at this time continuing to lay off workers, the League is hopeful of large results from its present intensive industrial campaign. It is expected to add to the placing of girls and women in the leather goods manufacturing and knitting mills, many other new lines not previously open to Negroes. A group of power machine operators is now being placed.

Educational Department

In addition to promoting the Annual Urban League play, the Educational Department arranges for speakers before white and colored audiences on problems of Negro life and improving inter-racial relations; publishes a weekly column on civic problems and events in the St. Louis Argus; answers all inquiries concerning Negro life; and in co-operation with other social and civic agencies, works for the solution of problems affecting the Negro, such as recreational facilities, health, educational facilities, locating colored social workers with other organizations; co-operation in improving housing conditions with real estate dealers and in stimulating Negro business through the St. Louis Negro Business Association and similar lines of work with many other local organizations.

Negro Health Week

This Department also recently conducted Negro Health Week, at which time the League secured the co-operation of the St. Louis Negro Insurance Association, Tuberculo-

sis Society of St. Louis, National Dairy Council, Pine Street Y. M. C. A., Wheatley Branch Y. W. C. A., St. Louis Provident Association, City Health Department, Missouri Social Hygiene Association, Colored Nurses Association, Mound City Medical Forum, St. Louis Argus, the churches, the schools and the public generally in promoting a health program of public meetings, children's health festival, social hygiene movies and lectures by colored physicians, distribution of over 12,000 pieces of health literature. This week emphasized more health work for Negroes and was admitted to be a distinct contribution in improving health conditions among Negroes.

Large Part of Work with Migrants

A large number of the applicants for service by the Urban League are new comers to St. Louis. Hundreds of these have found in the League a real friend in finding employment, housing, direction to civic and social agencies, and in establishing church connections. Through the means of friendly talks the problem of "finding" themselves in the highly organized and specialized life of the city is made easier for the new-comer. This work has been extended to St. Louis County in Kinloch Park and Webster Groves and to East St. Louis.

An Inter-racial Organization

The Urban League is fundamentally an Inter-racial organization, its Board of Directors being composed of influential white and colored citizens. The present officers and Board members include: Jas. L. Usher, First Vice President; Mrs. S. P. Stafford, Second Vice President; E. D. Hamilton, Secretary, Dr. W. P. Curtis, Treasurer; V. C. Turner, Chairman of the Industrial Advisory Committee, Miss Sara Young, Chairman, Neighborhood Advisory Committee, Miss L. R. Ernst, E. L. Harris, Joseph P. Harris, D. N. Kirby, Mrs. N. A. McMillan, Mrs. Scott Porter, Rev. Russell Stafford, E. C. Steger, John B. Strauch, Mrs. Louis J. Brooks, Mrs. Paige Brown, Bishop N. C. Cleaves.

The League has been without a President for the last three and a half years since the departure from the city of Rev. John W. Day, its first President. In this interim, Jas. L. Usher has been Acting President. Much of the effectiveness of the work of an inter-racial organization in a city like St. Louis, such as the Urban League, especially is dependent upon the closest co-operation between white and colored members of the Board of Directors and the Departmental Committees.

Industrial Relations Committee

The work of the Industrial Relations Committee is in charge of V. C. Turner, Vice President and Treasurer of Scullin Steel Co., and John B. Strauch, President of More-Jones Brass & Metal Co., and Ernest L. Harris, Druggist, as members.

This committee plans in the near future to add to its number several strong industrial captains.

Has Support of Community

Because of its many and varied activities in the community, the League has been enabled to secure the whole hearted support of such organizations as the St. Louis Negro Business Association, Inter-denominational Ministers Council, Baptist Ministers Alliance, A. M. E. Ministers Alliance, M. E. Ministers Alliance, St. Louis Negro Insurance Association, St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P., National Alliance of Postal Employees, St. Louis Musical Association, The Noon Day Lunch Association, Missouri Social Hygiene Association, Race Relations Department of the Community Council, Tuberculosis Society, National Dairy Council, City Health Dept., and a number of other groups, including those interested in dramatics.

Support of Newspapers

In its work the League has had the whole hearted support of the St. Louis newspapers both daily and weekly, including the St. Louis Argus. One leading daily has accepted feature articles on conditions among Negroes, while all of them frequently refer to the League for valuable data on conditions affecting all phases of Negro life.

To Entertain National Conference

The local League will have the privilege of entertaining the National Urban League Conference early next spring. This Conference should attract to St. Louis over 200 delegates from all parts of the country interested in Negro welfare and improvement of race relations. The National Urban League has affiliated branches in over 50 cities throughout the country located in the large industrial centers where the Negro population has increased rapidly during the last decade.

A Forward Look

The Urban League of St. Louis is recognized as one of the strongest Leagues throughout the country. Its growth in the past is only indicative of what may be expected for the future. A city-wide organization, enlisting the co-operation of all influential groups and individuals working for Negro welfare and the improvement of race relations; an industrial relations organization and program even more extensively and systematically reaching all employers of colored labor; a building of its own on a community center type of organization; and the participation of all colored and interested white citizens in the purposes and program of the League are some of the objectives of the present administration. All of these can be realized by the continued hearty co-operation which the League is receiving from the community in general.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 4, 1926

NEGROES HEAR CITY PRAISED BY WALKER

Mayor Tells Urban League This
Is the 'Town of Fair Play'—
Decries Discrimination.

PLANS FOR CENTRE HEARD

New Building Will Open Here on
March 1—Speaker Says 50 Per
Cent. of Race Are in Poverty.

Mayor Walker pledged active support to the activities of the National Urban League, a negro organization, in welcoming them last night in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at 132 West 138th Street. The organization opened a three-day convention in conjunction with its New York branch yesterday.

The Mayor said the city was indebted to their organization for constructive work for the entire city. He declared that he had done nothing for the colored people, but was quick to add that he had done a great deal for all the people of the city without any discrimination.

"The unnecessary discrimination that has persisted altogether too long in some parts of the country can't obtain in this city," he said. "We will have no talk of races or creeds here."

Mayor Walker said that the greatest thing about New York was its liberality, calling it "the town of fair play," and promised to try to give its colored population the same opportunities that he, the son of an immigrant, had received.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, President of the league, said that negroes were becoming more numerous in professions, and declared that the recognition of them was increasing.

Detailed plans for a new centre for negro social and cultural work in the

new \$60,000 Urban League Building to be opened on March 1 at 204 West 138th St. were discussed at the morning meeting, held in the Y. W. C. A. building at 179 West 137th St. James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the New York branch, declared that New York was the most liberal American city in its attitude toward negroes. The new building will contain dental, pre-natal and nursing clinics.

Walter W. Pettit, Assistant Director of the New York School for Social Work said 50 to 75 per cent. of the race were in poverty and needed better pay.

Forrester B. Armstrong, Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association, listed social adjustment, industrial problems, housing, recreation and health among the major negro problems. J. Marshall Ragland of Louisville spoke of the progress made by negroes there. Lawrence A. Oxley, Director of the Bureau of Colored Work in Raleigh, N. C., said that North Carolina offered the finest example of racial compatibility in the country.

Statistics on negro crime and business credits are being gathered by the social science research department of the University of North Carolina, according to Professor Guy B. Johnson, a department head.

SMITH ENCOURAGES LEAGUE OF NEGROES

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
FEBRUARY 4, 1926

Governor Sends Message of
Approval to Meeting of Na-
tional Organization

ORGANIZED LABOR IS HEARD

Greetings From President Green
Delivered by Frayne

As an evidence of their personal interest in the welfare of the Negro, Gov. Smith and President Green of the American Federation of Labor sent greetings to social workers yesterday at the last day's session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Urban League at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 222 Street and Lexington Avenue.

Gov. Smith's message said:

"I am one of those who believe the sane adjustment of the races in the spirit of tolerance and justice is one of the most pressing questions facing our country. I need only refer to the mass migration of colored people from the South to the industrial North, which has carried with it a chain of problems long associated with the industrial populations of congested districts, such as housing, health and general living conditions. If there is one characteristic of modern society which differentiates it

from life even fifty years ago, it is the speed with which changes take place to-day. This easy mobility has affected fundamental changes in the status of our colored fellow citizens. Your organizations throughout the country are dealing with present day problems in a constructive way. They are so difficult and complex that I congratulate you upon the existence of these Urban League branches."

Hugh Frayne Speaks

Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said he brought good wishes and good will from President Green. While admitting the Negro is discriminated against by labor unions, he said the doors are wide open as far as the Federation is concerned. When the color line is drawn it is by some local group which has not learned that to close the door against any worker is not helpful to the cause of trade unions.

In discussion of "Community Competition for Negro Labor," Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary of the league, submitted facts to show a definite rivalry between the North and South for Negro labor. One of the chief reasons for the decrease in linchings has been migration, for the Negro's labor is his greatest force of justice, Mr. Thomas said.

Conditions are improving between the races in the South, he said, citing conferences between white and colored college students, the recent observance of Religious Emphasis Week in Atlanta, in which both races took part and the Rev. Mordecai Brown, a Negro of West Virginia, was invited to speak to white congregations, and non-segregation in seating arrangements in the majority of white churches.

Luncheon for Delegates

At 12:30 a luncheon was given the delegates by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at 23d Street and Madison Avenue.

Lee K. Frankel, Second Vice President, in charge of welfare work, said the company had 23,000,000 policyholders, of which there was a very decided representation of Negroes.

After being shown through the building, the delegates returned to the Russell Sage Building for the afternoon session, presided over by Dr. E. P. Roberts. The subject, "Health," provoked the liveliest discussion of the three days' meeting, due to the different points of view taken by white and colored physicians toward some statements made by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

The meeting closed with a dinner conference in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Fifth Avenue and 24th Street yesterday evening. L. Hollingsworth

Wood, President of the league, presiding. "Interracial Good Will" was the topic discussed. Among the speakers were Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner, and Leslie Pinckney Hill, Principal of Cheyney Normal School, Cheyney, Pa.

Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ashby, Mrs. A. L. Slighter, Mrs. J. M. Keaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ray, Mr. Waring, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Spaulding, Miss J. A. Steele, Fred R. Moore, Miss J. A. Allen, Mr. Work, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thompson, Mr. Dancy, Miss Homans, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, L. A. Hamilton, W. R. Valantine, John W. Davis, R. W. Riss, Mrs. C. W. Jones, R. Maurice Moss, Miss Marion Pettiford, L. A. Coleman, Mrs. B. W. Jones, Mrs. Estelle Morris, Mrs. L. T. Alexander, Mrs. Anthony, John Dancy, Joseph P. Marvel, Miss Evelyn Crawford, Miss Belle Davis, Mrs. Wright, J. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira DeA. Reid, N. B. Allen, Mrs. Spearman, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hubert, Oswald G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Lieut. Col. L. E. Jallade, Peer M. Lund, F. P. Clifford, Miss Anna Mann Richardson, Miss Sadie Warren, A. H. Ormond, Arthur T. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Joan E. Nail, Miss Mary E. Davis, Mrs. Annie L. Press, Miss Dorothy Sims, Miss Pauline Jordan, Mrs. Edith Armstrong Talbot, Curtis J. Beard, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Edwin Fairley, Mrs. E. H. Steele, Mrs. E. E. Horne, Mrs. Louise G. Jackson, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Miss Louise Logan, Mrs. Geraldyn Diamond, Mrs. Jessie Levy, E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison, Mrs. Louis A. Corbin, Miss Ruth A. Kerry, Miss Evelyn A. Pishke, Mrs. V. G. Simchovitch, Graham R. Taylor, James Weldon Johnson, H. Adolph Howell, Miss Blanche Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. Mattie E. Bell, Eric D. Walcott, Mrs. Lucille Randolph, Mrs. Beulah Bearden, Mrs. S. P. Patton, Dr. McGowan, Mrs. W. H. Seville, Thomas E. Jones, Miss Helen Hagao, Mr. and Mrs. Aron Peaslee, Allan L. Dunlap, Miss Nora Canale, Mrs. Alfred Goldsmith, Arthur T. Hill, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Miss Eva G. Nurse and Miss Viola M. Palmetta.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN
JULY 1926

Urban League Campaign Meeting With Response

A total of \$190,000 has been collected in the triple campaign now being conducted in New York City by the National Urban League, New York Urban League and Brooklyn Urban League, according to a bulletin issued from campaign headquarters, No. 8 East Forty-first street, Manhattan.

Contributors of amounts over \$100 within the last week are announced as Edward Lasker, W. E. Harmon, Caspar Holstein, Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Ruth S. Baldwin, Leo A. Dobbins, Miss J. W. Latimer, Paul Warburg, Dwight W. Morrow, Robert J. Goodenough, and Alexander A. Bing. Contributions from funds to date include amounts varying from \$3,000 to \$40,000 from the Altman Foundation, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Nathan Hofheimer Fund, Carnegie Foundation and Laura Sjelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Over half the total number of givers are negroes. One janitor has pledged \$2.50 a year for three years an equal amount for his wife.

NEW YORK IS CALLED LEADER IN NEGRO AID

This State and North Carolina Do Most, Say Speakers at Urban League Session.

SOCIAL CENTRE HERE CITED

Atlanta School Director Says 50 Per Cent. of Colored People in Nation Are in Poverty.

New York and North Carolina were credited yesterday at the annual meeting of the Urban League, a national organization for the promotion of the welfare of negroes, with doing more for colored people than any other States, although it was said and implied that more was to be done.

New York City, said James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the New York branch of the league, has advanced social work among negroes by the construction of a centre for such work at 202 and 204 West 26th Street, which will be opened March 1 not only as headquarters of the New York branch of the league but also as the home of the negro settlement. The centre was said to be the first of its kind in the country. It will house a bureau for obtaining better employment for negroes and dental pre-natal clinics.

"New York," said Mr. Hubert, "is the most liberal city in the country in doing work for negroes, there being no distinction made by charitable organizations in their general work. However, most private agencies bar the colored cases and the delinquent colored girl is not provided for except in special cases."

Lawrence A. Oxley, Director of the Bureau of Colored Work at Raleigh, N. C., said that North Carolina was setting an example to the nation in co-operating to improve the negroes' condition. He said his position was the first of this kind ever held by a negro in the South since Reconstruction days. Professor Guy B. Johnson of the Social Service Department of the University of North Carolina said the university has been making a survey of economic and social conditions in the State with a view to adopting a policy of helping the negro to advance.

E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School for Social Work, said that between 50 and 75 per cent. of the negroes of the country were in poverty and needed better pay and a

greater opportunity for advancement. He said the church had lost its former influence with the race due to the urban movement northward toward industrial centres and schools.

Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association at Philadelphia, who spoke on the problem of the negro in the North, said that immediately upon the negro's arrival in the city he should be directed so that he might become an active factor in the community toward elevating the race's living standards.

"The negro needs to be directed toward the right sort of institution, and if he is not enlisted in this kind of work when he comes to a new city he is likely to be a liability and is more easily led to crime," he said.

The League re-elected virtually all its officers as follows: L. Hollingsworth, President; George B. Hall, Robert R. Moton, John T. Emlen and Kelly Miller, Vice-Presidents; William H. Baldwin, Secretary, and Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD FEBRUARY 4, 1926 NEGRO RECREATION APPEAL BY LEAGUE

Dancing, Movies and Joy-Riding Competing With Church, Urban Delegates Told

50 CITIES REPRESENTED

Social Work in South Described by Speakers

Dancing, the movies and joy-riding have become the church's competing influences in the rural districts as well as the cities, social workers of both races stated yesterday at the opening session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Urban League held at the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 179 West 137th Street.

The delegates, all Negroes, were present from fifty towns and cities. Mrs. Katherine Barr of the Los Angeles Urban League came the longest distance. The morning and afternoon conferences were largely

attended by white persons and Negroes interested in the work of the league, which is to improve the working and living conditions of Negroes in cities where they live in large numbers.

In opening the discussion on "Present Day Problems of Social Life," Walter A. Pettit, Assistant Director of the New York School of Social Work, expressed regret that materialism was creeping into social work and even into religion. Too much attention is paid to the size of buildings and budget nowadays, he said.

Cites Church Competitors

Among those to point out the church has many more competitive influences than formerly was E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, head of the only institution of its kind for his race in the South.

Negroes are in need of healthy recreational activities in many Southern communities, he said. Boys and girls are often denied the use of parks and public playgrounds, not permitted to attend the movies and barred from joining the Boy and Girl Scouts, he added.

Lawrence A. Oxley, Director of the Bureau of Colored Work, Raleigh, N. C., and the first Negro to hold a State executive position since reconstruction in North Carolina, described the work of his bureau.

The migration of the Negro is going on and will continue, Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association, Philadelphia, said. Out of 175,000 Negroes living in Philadelphia about 90,000 are comparative newcomers, he said.

The forenoon session was presided over by John E. Nail and in the afternoon by Miss Elizabeth Walton.

Other speakers during the day were Arthur C. Holden, President of the New York Urban League; James H. Hubert, Secretary of the New York Urban League; J. Marshall Ragland, Executive Secretary of the league at Louisville.

Address by President

In his annual address yesterday evening at the league's night session, held at Abyssinian Baptist Church, No. 132 West 138th Street, President L. Hollingsworth Wood, said in part:

"In our country we have an increasing appreciation of the contribution which Negroes have made and are making to our common American life and the very uncommon contribution the young Negro poets are making to our literature. The effect of migration into the North and the presence of large numbers of Negroes in our big industrial centres are beginning to be appraised and business has begun to respect the Negro's buying power and his labor power and his political power."

"We all recognize the evidences of aloofness that accompany sometimes this recognition. We find in some cases increasing barriers as the Negro becomes more racially self-conscious and economically independent and artistically expressive."

Mayor Walker was the principal guest at the evening session. He made a brief address, in which he pleaded for greater tolerance and less prejudice and bigotry.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. To Entertain Urban League

New York City—A complimentary luncheon at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company building, Madison avenue and 23rd street, on Friday, will be a part of the events listed in the National Urban League conference here February 4 to 6.

The Conference Day Sessions—the first three of which will be held at the Y. W. C. A., 137th Street Branch, 179 West 137th street, and the last three at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 22nd street and Lexington avenue, will include the subjects of Present Day Problems of Social Life, How These Problems Affect the Negro, and A Program to Meet These Needs, a Report of a Study of the Experience of Negroes with Labor Unions, Training and Industrial Opportunities, Community Competition for Industrial Opportunities, Community Competition for Negro Labor and Health.

Among the speakers are: James J. Walker, Mayor of New York City; Walter W. Pettit, Director, New York School of Social Work; Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary, Philadelphia Armstrong Association; J. Marshall Ragland, Executive Secretary, Louisville Urban League; George Sullivan, Superintendent, Sayre and Fisher Company, Sayreville, N. J.; Charles S. Johnson, Director, Research and investigations, National Urban League; Hugh Frayne, General Organizer, A. F. of L.; James E. Gregg, Principal, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; T. Arnold Hill, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League; Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary, National Urban League; Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician, Prudential Life Insurance Company; Leslie Pinckney Hill, Principal, Cheyney Normal School, Cheyney, Pa.; George W. Thompson, Executive Secretary, Association for Colored Community Work, Akron, Ohio; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League; Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner, New York City; F. D. Bluford, President, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Mrs. Blanche Armwood Beatty, Executive Secretary, Tampa Urban League; William Pickens, Field Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.; James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary, New York Urban League, and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary, National Urban League.

Admission to Labor Unions a Farce, National Urban League Report Shows

Not Expressly Forbidden
to Join, but Color Line
Is Drawn Just the Same
—Conference Closes

"While but eight labor unions still expressly bar the Negro from membership there are less than 115 to which he is yet admitted without any line being drawn," was the assertion of Charles S. Johnson, Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, at the Fifteenth Annual Conference of that organization here. The conference lasted three days, beginning Wednesday.

Over 300 social and welfare workers from different sections of the country gathered here to take part in the meeting. State and city officials and representatives of the American Federation of Labor also participated. A message from Gov. Smith was read at the last session of the conference.

The report of Mr. Johnson was a nation-wide study of the labor union situation as it affects the Negro. He stated that his findings reveal that about 100,000 Negroes are now unionized, the largest groups being among the railway workers, the longshoremen, hod carriers and the building laborers. "The American Federation of Labor is anxious to unionize the Negro," declared Mr. Johnson, "because he has become a power in strike-breaking. The last stockyard strike, the last steelworkers' strike and the strike of the railway shopmen in 1922 are cases in point. But while this is the expressed attitude of the national body the prejudice of the locals serves to nullify its application. Only four industrial unions invite the Negro to membership and these are those occupations where the Negro is particularly strong—the Longshoremen's Union, the Hodcarriers' Union, the Tunnel Workers Union, and the unions of the common building trades laborers."

That this policy of exclusion either by direct or indirect methods has resulted in the Negroes' use as a strike breaker, and that it places in the hands of the employ-

er a powerful weapon in the times of labor troubles was emphasized in the discussions that followed. A. J. Portman, chief mediator of the New York State Department of Labor, suggested that the Negro workers use the strike-breaking method as a means of forcing recognition from the organized labor groups which exclude him from membership. "This is an unpleasant way of getting the recognition that ought to be accorded one of the Negro's greatest economic problems," he declared.

At the afternoon session on Thursday, the need for more and better trade training, as well as increased cultural training, was stressed by John W. Davis, President of the West Virginia College Institute, Institute, W. Va.; F. D. Bluford, President of the A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; and Mrs. Gertrude E. McDougald, Assistant Principal, Public School 89, New York City. "The Negro professional man cannot expect to wear a white collar unless everything possible is done to increase the industrial opportunities of the Negro workman," said Mr. Davis. The Negro professional class cannot expect to prosper while it casts aspersions on the laboring element.

At the Thursday evening session Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin created a big subject for discussion when he attacked the "black and tan" cabarets in Harlem.

"I would like to see every young colored boy and girl belong to some church and connected with some social organization," the Commissioner said. "Let the older people stay away, and if the young people want to do the Charleston, let them. Our group leaders are too much inclined to impose their ideas on youth, and when this happens, they rebel as Ellin MacKay rebelled." Mr. McLaughlin decried the number of white visitors who go to Harlem on slumming parties, calling them "trouble makers" and "tools who could think of no better way of spending their money." He advised Negroes to "play ball" if they wanted to get ahead in industry, rather than become strike-breakers.

The opening session was devoted to the present day problems of social life as they affect the Negro. Walter W. Pettit, Assistant Director of the New York School of Social Work, outlined the general problem of the present day social work. He declared that the tendency has been to lay great emphasis on the size of buildings, the amount of budget and endowment and the number of persons served rather than on the efficiency of the readjustments to normal life that have been made. It is on the latter phase that we must concentrate the delegates were told. E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, presented the problems with which the Negro is faced today while programs to meet these needs were discussed by Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Philadelphia Armstrong Association, and J. Marshall Ragland, Secretary of the Louisville Urban League.

Mayor Walker pledged active support to the activities of the League, in welcoming in the evening session at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th street.

The Mayor said the city was indebted to their organization for constructive work for the entire city. He declared that he had done nothing for the colored people, but was quick to add that he had done a great deal for all the people of the city without any discrimination.

"The unnecessary discrimination that has persisted altogether too long in some parts of the country can't obtain in this city," he said. "We will have no talk of races or creeds here."

Mayor Walker said that the greatest thing about New York was its liberality, calling it "the town of fair play," and promised to try to give its colored population the same opportunities that he, the son of an immigrant, had received.

Addresses were also made by L. Hollingsworth Wood, National President of the Urban League; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Principal of the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; E. A. Carter, Secretary of the St. Paul Urban League; William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Advancement Association, and T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, who outlined the work which has been initiated by his Department including the launching of industrial campaigns and advertising campaigns to acquaint the employers with the value of Negro labor, the work with white workers and the unions to secure more recognition for the colored worker, and efforts to increase the efficiency of the Negro worker himself. Ferdinand

Q. Morton, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner of New York, and the Reverend James B. Adams, Pastor of the Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. presided at the sessions.

On Friday the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York. Lee K. Frankel, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, addressed the assemblage outlining the work along social lines that is being done by his company. C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, made the response for the visitors. Following the luncheon delegates were conducted through the various departments of the Metropolitan's home building.

Sessions of the conference on Friday were devoted to discussion of Health, with Dr. E. P. Roberts presiding, and Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company; Iago Galdston, New York Tuberculosis Association; M. O. Bousefield, President of the Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and Clyde H. Donnell, Medical Director of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, were the speakers. The Conference closed with a dinner meeting at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant on Friday evening. Speakers at the dinner and the subjects of their addresses which included: "Health Through Interracial Co-operation," by Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner of New York City; "Why Interracial Co-operation," by Leslie Pinckney Hill, Cheyney Normal School, Cheyney, Penna.; and "A Year of Practical Work in Interracial Co-operation," by Eugene Kinckle

Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, and "Interracial Co-operation in Social Work," by Miss Gertrude V. Wood, President of the National Conference of Social Work. L. Hollingsworth Wood presided at the closing session.

Those present at the Fifth avenue dinner included:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Lt. Col. L. E. Jallade, Peer M. Lund, F. D. Bluford, Miss Anna Mann Richardson, Mrs. Sadie Warren, A. H. Ormond, Arthur T. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Nail, Miss Mary E. Downs, Mrs. Annie L. Press, Miss Dorothy Straus, Miss Pauline Jordan, Mrs. Edith Armstrong Talbot, Curtis J. Beard, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Edwin Fairley, Mrs. D. R. Steele, Mrs. E. F. Horne, Mrs. Louise G. Jackson, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Dr. and Mrs.

E. P. Roberts, Miss Louise Logan, Mrs. Geraldyn Desmond, Mrs. Jessie Levy, E. H. Wilson, Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison, Mrs. Louis A. Corbin, Miss Ruth A. Kerry, Miss Evelyn A. Pishke, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Graham R. Taylor, James Weldon Johnson, H. Adolph Howell, Miss Blanche Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. Mattie E. Bell, Eric D. Walrond, Mrs. Lucille Randolph, Mrs. Bessie Bearden, Mrs. S. P. Patton, Dr. McJowan, Mrs. W. H. Seville, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones, Miss Helen Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Peaslee, Allan L. Dingle, Miss Nora Canble, Mrs. Alfred Goldsmith, Arthur D. Call, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Louis I. Harris, Miss Eva G. Nurse, Miss Viola M. Falmetta, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fallings, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ashby, Mrs. A. L. Sighler, Mrs. Mabel D. Keaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bagland, J. A. H. Waring, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Jones, Miss Caroline Norment, Mrs. Temple Burgo, Miss Anna Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Elzy, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, J. O. Thomas, Miss A. S. Holbrook, E. Franklin Frazier, F. T. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Spaulding, Miss Eva D. Bowles, Gordon H. Simpson, A. J. Allison, Miss Bessie Bruce, Miss Mabele Brewer, Mrs. Hichens, Mrs. Katherine J. Barr, J. A. Steele, Fred R. Moore, Miss Eleanor Coit, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Allen, Monroe N. Work, A. L. Foster, George W. Thompson, M. L. Dabney, Miss Marion Homans, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, L. A. Hamilton, W. R. Valentine, John W. Davis, R. W. Riis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Joyce, R. Maurice Moss, Miss Marion J. Pettiford, L. A. Coleman, Mrs. E. W. Tyler, Mrs. Estelle Morris, Mrs. L. T. Alexander, Mrs. Anthony, John Daney, Josiah P. Marvel, Miss Evelyn Crawford, Miss Belle Davis, Mrs. Wright, J. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ira DeA. Reid, N. B. Allen, Mrs. Spearman, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hubert, Oswald O. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. Viola Woodlyn James, A. H. More, Miss Gertrude Vaile, Mrs. Addie Hunton, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. B. E. Courtney, and Edgar Brown.

BEE

OMAHA, NEB.

OCT 31 1926

NEGROES ATTEND SOCIAL CLASSES

The Negro Social Settlement, recently opened at 2915 R street, is operating to capacity, according to Miss Lois Patrick, in charge. There are 25 adults and 200 boys and girls enrolled in classes, and taking advantage of its entertainments.

Wednesday nights Dr. Craig Morris, dentist, conducts lectures on race history. These lectures are under the auspices of the Parent-Teacher association of West Side school. Monday nights a group of women are taking a course in home nursing under Miss A. F. Leermakers. Music lessons opened Saturday and will be conducted every Saturday morning and afternoon. Friday nights the class in social poise meets.

MORRISTOWN N. J. RECORD
JANUARY 6, 1926

THE COLORED PEOPLE

There were two interesting articles concerning the colored people in yesterday's paper that are deserving of more than passing comment.

One was the meeting held at the High School in commemoration of the emancipation proclamation. The theme of the speakers at the exercises in honor of the occasion was the progress of the negro race in this country during the 63 years intervening since that momentous act. Especial attention, too, was paid to negro literature and the poems of Lawrence Dunbar.

The other item was contained in the annual report of the Social Service Bureau and the S. P. C. C. It told of the program of community work that was accomplished last year under the Community Chest financing for the benefit of the colored people of Morristown. The town apparently was fortunate in its choice of a colored worker in the person of Miss Katie Kelley. Through her efforts a Choral Society was organized, a Sunday forum held monthly, a health school conducted in the Summer, a pre-school dental clinic started, a Girl Scout troop formed, and classes in millinery, sewing and cooking organized.

It is work of this sort that is most helpful to the colored people and will help them to find their places in this busy world. They only need this stimulus to continue to improve and be worthy of the good things said about their race at the emancipation celebration meeting.

PATERSON N. J. PRESS: CLAI
FEBRUARY 26, 1926

NEGRO WELFARE WILL BE CONFERENCE TOPIC

A conference of negro social welfare workers of New Jersey will be held under the auspices of the Social Welfare Committee of the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey, on Thursday, March 4, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirteenth avenue and Boston street, Newark. Rev. L. B. Ellerson, pastor. This conference will be organized at a permanent body, which will convene from time to time throughout the year.

Friends that are interested in this phase of race work are invited to attend and lend assistance in inaugurating this program of service.

Secretary Bowers of the Oakwood branch Y. M. C. A., Orange, a man of large experience in social work, has been invited to address the conference. Other practical talks by experienced workers will be made.

In the evening, after the conference, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will hold a banquet at Dr. Wright's Sanitarium, 768 High street, Newark, to mark the opening of the drive for \$50,000, for the establishment of a social and civic center at Newark for colored people of the state.

The local Federation wishes to help in this movement, and anyone attending in the afternoon at the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church may have reservations made by applying to the secretary, W. H. De Pair, 2 South Broad street, Elizabeth, on or before March 1.

HACKENSACK N. J. EVE RECORD
APRIL 14, 1926

YOUNG NEGRO FOLK IN NEED OF CENTER

Their Needs To Be Presented To Hackensack Citizens.

The Young Negro Association held a very enthusiastic meeting Sunday afternoon at Varick Memorial A. M. E. Zion church, Hackensack.

The meeting was called to order by President Reed, who later introduced vice-President Leon West as master of ceremonies. He presided in a masterful manner and proved his ability to be equal to the task assigned him.

Miss Jessie Allen was next introduced as the head of the Music committee. She presented a musical program that was a treat to all present. Each participant was accorded much applause.

At the conclusion of the musical program, vice-President West called Miss Matilda Dillard to report for the "Survey" committee. The report was well prepared and showed that much study had been given on the needs of our community.

Miss Dillard pleaded for a closer co-operation between the religious bodies of our town and the young people.

The young people should be thought of in terms of the future.

The nature of present day social functions was discussed and it was finally decided that proper supervision at social functions would help largely to perfect the program of the Young Negro Association. This organization stands for the moral, social and intellectual development of young colored people of our community.

A. Eugene Morrow gave a very interesting talk on the needs of our community. He urged all to work hard toward securing a place where indoor games and gymnastics may be indulged in, but they must be under expert supervision.

The young colored people of Hackensack are greatly in need of a "center," where the boys and girls might go for their diversions.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Morrow that brings the needs of a community center direct to the citizens of Hackensack.

A publicity committee was appointed by President Reed, consisting of Robert James, Miss Matilda Dillard and Richard Dillard.

Advisory members on that committee, A. Eugene Morrow and Gordon Byrd.

The next meeting of this association will be held April 25; place to be announced later.

ELIZABETH N. J. JOURNAL
MARCH 31, 1926

REPORTS SURVEY AMONG NEGROES

Welfare Worker Finds Bad Social Conditions.

For the first time in the history of Elizabeth a social survey of conditions among the colored people of the city.

by a member of that race, has been made and facts have been disclosed which probably will receive remedial attention. Mrs. Mildred Taylor, a life-long resident of the city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Vandevere and wife of Louis Taylor, has just completed a two months' study and visitation of sections of Elizabeth in which colored families are found. She says that conditions are decidedly bad in the lower part of the city and in some districts uptown.

Mrs. Taylor is in the employ of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, having been engaged by that body to do social work among the people of her own race. She was appointed on the recommendation of Rev. S. D. Turner, pastor of Siloam Presbyterian Church, who knew of her ability through volunteer service which she had given in connection with the work of Siloam, though she is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal Mission.

Mrs. Taylor's work as an employee of the Presbytery of Elizabeth began January 1, and she soon found that to give intelligent service she must learn the causes contributing to the untoward conditions.

Social indifference, bad housing and incompetent race leadership are given as the three leading causes of conditions found by Mrs. Taylor. She is firmly of the opinion that all three causes could and should be removed, and her report has been submitted to the presbyterial committee in charge of the work.

"The general state of social indifference," says Mrs. Taylor, "is due to lack of social spirit among the negro churches and lodges and the public. The younger colored element of the community is allowed to find recreation to its own liking. There is a present need for a competent leader who would direct the young people and find proper amusements for them. The Recreation Commission of this city has provided a social center at School No. 15, and this takes care of the young men and young women once a week. This center is under the supervision of a trained worker. The Young Women's Christian Association has given the use of its gymnasium every Wednesday evening to meet the needs

of the younger colored girls of the community. Proper places of this kind would elevate the moral standards."

That part of Mrs. Taylor's report which describes the housing situation among negroes supports the statements often made by welfare workers of the white race, to the effect that there are not enough suitable quarters for the colored people and that in many of the existing places there are conditions that should be remedied by invoking the city and State laws on housing.

Bond street is one of the thoroughfares visited by Mrs. Taylor in making her survey. She found that the upper part of the street included many colored families, some of them owning their homes, well-kept and with modern conveniences. In lower Bond street she found the opposite to be true—dirty halls, cluttered yards, inadequate sanitary conveniences, dark rooms, poor ventilation, houses on the rear of the lot as well as on the front. Rents in the front buildings were about \$20 a floor, and in the rear they were from \$14 to \$16.

"The congestion is not altogether voluntary," reports Mrs. Taylor. "I find that a large percentage are eager to advance themselves, or change their environment, but conditions are such that to achieve this is impossible."

Living conditions comparable to those in upper Bond street were found in William, Lafayette, Liberty and Pearl streets and in Pennsylvania avenue and other section where the more prosperous negroes live, but the very unsatisfactory conditions found in lower Bond street are duplicated in Front street, the lower part of Pine street, Sayre row, Public lane and Broadway. The worker says that as many as nine persons may be found occupying a flat of five or six rooms.

The social worker found that only sixteen of the 190 families visited owned their own homes; the rest rented apartments at from \$14 to \$28 a month. She believes that definite statements as to the unsanitary and uncomfortable apartments and buildings should be submitted to the city authorities and that strong effort should be made to bring about such improvement as the laws make possible, owners to be notified that certain changes looking to better housing be made.

Classified as to their religious affiliations Mrs. Taylor found that there were Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics. The number of children in a family ranged from one to ten.

The general recreation, the report declares, is found in dance halls, motion picture shows and pool rooms. A small percentage of the people spend the evenings at home.

Two-thirds of the group visited attend church, and among the non-church-goers Mrs. Taylor found that the majority were persons who had come North and who had failed to affiliate with churches here. She has found a large amount of intemperance.

Observance of these conditions

regarding the people themselves has led Mrs. Taylor to feel that her third reason—lack of race leadership—should have attention. While she has found that some of the negro men and women of the city are interested in betterment of the race to which they belong, there is need for greater leadership. She recommends that each congregation of colored people in the City of Elizabeth have a visitation committee that will assist the pastor in looking after the sick and needy families, the committee conferring with the pastor from time to time and that the committee work systematically, keeping careful records and checking up occasionally, so that assistance may be given to "individuals who are unequal to the task of earning a living or who are unequal to their responsibilities as parents."

Mrs. Taylor works in close harmony with the Family Welfare Society, of whose work she speaks highly. In addition to her recommendation for church committees she suggests that a colored social worker be engaged for general work in the city, in co-operation with the Family Welfare Society.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

NOV 24 1926

WILL USE ALL EXISTING AGENCIES IN HANDLING OF NEGRO PROBLEM; Y. M. AND Y. W. PLAN THEIR SHARE

All agencies existing in Trenton, through which recommendations made in the survey of Negro conditions may be put into effect, will be utilized before any new organizations are created. This was decided by the Inter-Racial Committee at a meeting yesterday in the Lincoln School. A small committee is to be appointed by State Senator A. Crozer Reeves, chairman of the main organization, to find out just what agencies there are here. This small committee is to study the survey made by Charles S. Johnson, of the National Urban League, and especially his recommendations, with a view to finding out how far these can be carried out by the present organizations.

Appointment of the small committee to find out the existing agencies is the outcome of a suggestion of Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, that what Trenton most needs in its present attempt to handle the Negro problem is an administrative social work program, which is designed to meet present needs and to utilize agencies now in existence. If necessary, these agencies may be enlarged and financial aid given them. Mr. Jones suggested. Some of the agencies ready to be used are the schools, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., he pointed out.

Dullard Tells of School

As a result of Mr. Jones' suggestion, School Commissioner John P. Dullard made the motion for the appointment of the small committee. As soon as this body has listed all available agencies, it will report to the Inter-Racial Committee and a plan of activity will be undertaken.

Mr. Dullard stated that in erecting such a fine building for the Lincoln

School, with its swimming pool, auditorium and other excellent equipment, it was the intent of the Board of Education to have the school become a big factor in social work among the Negroes. He urged that the school building, the churches and similar agencies be co-operated with in carrying out the survey recommendations. Playgrounds about the Lincoln School are always available for recreation, and the auditorium for lectures and entertainments, but he

urged that the leaders among the Negroes educate their people to an appreciation of these facilities.

Director of Public Safety La Barre endorsed Mr. Dullard's recommendation, and also asked that a copy of the survey be referred to him, in order that he may have Health Officer Fell deal with the bad sanitary conditions existing among the Negroes.

Director La Barre also urged that there be created, at some time, a community centre for Negroes, stating that at the present time there is no such place, with the result that many Negro men and boys, seeking recreation now hang around pool rooms and often mingle with immigrants made by Charles S. Johnson, of the National Urban League, and especially his recommendations, with a view to finding out how far these can be carried out by the present organizations.

At the meeting it was revealed that the Y. M. C. A. is planning to put into Trenton a Negro field secretary, providing the Negro citizens will contribute \$1,000 of the \$4,000 needed to employ him, and that the Y. W. C. A. is now putting the former Montgomery Street Mission building into fit condition to use as a Negro Y. W. C. A. This centre has not been opened because of the inability to date of the Y. W. C. A. to obtain a trained Negro secretary, recommended by the National Board. The Y. W. C. A. will pay all of this secretary's salary, having included it last year in the annual budget campaign.

La Barre Criticizes Y. M. C. A.

Director La Barre criticized the Y. M. C. A. for its plan to place upon the Negro population of the city the necessity to raise \$1,000 for a Negro field secretary. While he is in favor of the Negroes helping themselves and doing their part to meet financial problems in social work, he declared that the percentage the Negroes are being asked to raise is too great, and that he gave consideration to this fact in making his contribution this year to the Y. M. C. A. He stated also that he believed that if the citizens of Trenton realized this situation they, too, might not have been so generous with the Y. M. C. A. Practically everybody knows Mr. La Barre explained, that the Negro churches in the city now have great difficulty in meeting their expenses, and that the Y. M. C. A. plan is simply imposing another burden on the Negroes.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

NOV 28 1926

NEGROES IN THE COMMUNITY.

Whatever be the result of the labors of the Trenton Inter-Racial Committee, whose discussions are beginning to find their way into the public prints, the attempt to adjust differences between whites and Negroes is praiseworthy. Each side appears to be willing to get the other side's point of view, and that is the beginning of an amicable settlement. It may be of interest to refer to a case at Indianapolis involving one way of maintaining harmonious relations, but which failed because of legal obstacles. Common Council passed an ordinance for segregation of the races by forbidding colored people in white districts and vice versa. The issue got into the courts when a citizen brought action against a Negro, who, after buying a property in a white neighborhood, refused to complete the deal because the ordinance prevented him from occupying the premises.

Judge Chamberlin, of the Marion County Circuit Court, has just held that the segregation ordinance is unconstitutional because it denies a fundamental right—namely to live in one's own property. "This case is not and cannot be," said the court, "amenable to the doctrine of police regulation."

As a matter of fact, the Federal Court, we are quite sure, pronounced a similar judgment in a case on appeal, and the same argument was urged both in Indiana and at Washington, namely the laudable purpose to "prevent strife between the races," which was not held sufficient for denial of constitutional rights. While the law is thus clear, there is even now nothing to prevent a neighborhood arrangement, a sort of gentleman's agreement that neither of the races will invade the other's territory. What the law will not allow, wise policy may sanction.

Usually the colored citizen is jealous of his rights under the Constitution, but one finds among the more intelligent class of Negroes a practical sentiment which is not so much concerned with stressing every tittle of the law as in maintaining substantial rights. For instance, colored people are not eager to live next door to whites except for the reason that thereby they are able to enjoy the ordinary comforts of life. No fault can be found with that attitude. If equally hygienic dwellings, properly appointed, could be set aside in certain districts for the

Negro, much less would be heard relative to this particular grievance.

No reasonable person will take issue with this statement of the situation: The colored people who move into white sections are not, as a rule, seeking to get away from their own people and into relations with the whites, but are moved by the desire to live in better surroundings. The surroundings should be made as good as those in white sections, so that there may be no reason for leaving them.

As with residences, so with social agencies which appear just now to be occupying the attention of our local committee. Not only are centres like those of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. well advised for recreational ends among colored people, but they further have an uplifting effect socially and intellectually and so tend to raise the standard of colored citizenship.

TRENTON, N. J.

Hayette
NOV 25 1926

The Problem of the Negro

There has been an improvement in general conditions in those sections of Trenton inhabited by Negroes since the recent survey was authorized. At that time there was a succession of crimes of violence that centered public attention upon the problem created by the influx of thousands of Negroes from Southern States. It was developed that in many instances they were living under most primitive surroundings and that the congestion, lack of adequate sanitary facilities and other disadvantages attendant upon poverty were producing a situation that tended toward disease and constantly recurring social disorders.

Since then the housing condition has improved, the invasion from the South has stopped and the Negroes who came in the first rush to avail themselves of the opportunities for improved conditions of employment in the North have become acclimated to their new environment. The result has been that some of the evils of the past have disappeared.

There still exists, however, almost unlimited opportunity for beneficial effort toward the betterment of conditions governing the lives of Negro residents of Trenton and the task is one which must be assumed by agencies with greater experience and financial support than are to be found among the Negroes themselves.

They are not equipped for the solution of their own problems, although they can give valuable assistance. The initiative, the force and direction must come from those public spirited men and women of Trenton who have a sincere interest in the advancement of the race and who are willing to express this interest in a practical way.

New York Urban League Holds Annual Dinner and Meeting

William Hodson, of Welfare Council, Principal Speaker
—Board Strengthened by Election of New Officers

The annual meeting of the New York Urban League, held Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, was attended by a large and enthusiastic group, including representatives from many of the most outstanding welfare agencies in the city.

The principal address was made by William Hodson, recently chosen Executive Director of the Welfare Council, an organization which heads up a membership of more than sixteen hundred agencies in New York City.

The Executive Board was strengthened by the election of four new members: Curtis J. Beard, vice-president of the Empire City Savings Bank; Dr. LeRoy Bowman, professor of political science, Columbia University; Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, chairman, Republican Women's State Executive Committee; and R. Moore, editor New York Age.

Other officers re-elected were: Arthur C. Holden, chairman; John E. Nail, vice-chairman; Eva D. Bowles, secretary of Executive Board.

Curtis J. Beard was made treasurer to succeed A. S. Frissell of the Fifth Avenue Bank, resigned.

James H. Hubert, executive secretary, reported on the activities for 1925, declaring that the organization has never experienced a more healthy condition than at present; and that the accomplishments had surpassed those of any previous year. Homes for convalescent patients were operated at Elmsford, N. Y., and Staten Island. The report showed marked development in all departments.

"For many years," said Mr. Hubert, "the American Federation of Labor has resolved at its annual conferences in favor of the admission of Negroes in the ranks of organized labor. But it went no further. The Industrial Committee of the New York Urban League, with the co-operation of the Labor Bureau, Inc., in 1924 made a careful study of the Negro in relation to organized labor in New York and environs. Following this study, speakers were sent to the various locals to discuss with the unions the question of Negro workers. A

The treasurer's report showed that the organization has raised over \$1,000 of the \$20,000 necessary to qualify for the Rockefeller pledge, of which amount the people of Harlem have contributed about one-half. The General Fund showed receipts of \$24,979, making it possible to complete the year without a deficit.

Other speakers included: Bruno Lasker, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Channing Tobias and Laura Caudle.

Announcement was made of the Roswell Skeel, Jr., award to be given to the person who, as a volunteer worker, does most during the year 1926 to promote the common welfare of the Negro population of Harlem. The winner, to be determined by a special committee, will be announced at the next annual meeting of the New York Urban League.

Negro Industrial Exposition Planned By Harlem Council

Dr. George Frazier Miller Addresses Citizens Forum

It was announced at the Citizens' Welfare Council, Dr. Charles Butler, president, at the regular meeting, Sunday, in P. S. 136, that plans were being made by the Forum to hold in New York City some time in 1927 an International Negro Industrial Exposition.

The Rev. Dr. George Frazier Miller spoke on the subject "Why We Should Marry," and was presented to the audience as the principal speaker for the afternoon by Myles Page.

Dr. Miller said "There is only one foundation for marriage. It should be the genuine, sympathetic companionship between man and woman. Each one should bear a sincere longing to advance the other and promote the happiness of the other.

"Unless the woman feels that the man of her choice is the only one that will fit into her life she is not ready for marriage. The man should feel the same toward the woman.

"The reason of so many divorces is that many people do not wait to see if their lives have been welded together in love. People should marry for mutual service, for companionship, and for that reciprocity that brings two people together where they are so much interested in each other that the well being of the woman is the supreme interest of the man and the well being of the man is the supreme interest of the woman."

The topic for open discussion was "How can we make our race better liked?" A number of those present expressed opinions. One person suggested that we show other races that we love ourselves, another proposes that the Negro show the world by good works that he is worthy of being liked; another said that if our race accomplished as much as other races it would be respected as much.

Other speakers included: Bruno Lasker, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Channing Tobias and Laura Caudle.

ROCKLYN STANDARD UNION
FEBRUARY 5, 1926

COLORED EDUCATOR ANSWERS CRITICISM FROM POLICE CHIEF

Takes Issue With McLaughlin, Who Charges That Negroes Are Often Used as Strikebreakers.

William Pickens, negro educator and field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took issue with Police Commissioner McLaughlin's statement to the effect that negroes have been used too often to break strikes. He spoke at the Brooklyn conference of the National Urban League held last night at the Holy Trinity Church, Montague and Clinton streets.

Commissioner McLaughlin, who was the principal speaker of the conference, advised the colored members that the policy of industrial underbidding should not be encouraged, adding:

"Too often the colored people have been used to break strikes."

The Commissioner, who was also scheduled to speak at another gathering, departed shortly after his address in which he pointed out among other things that the negroes have made exceptional progress.

"We can look at the situation from another angle," Mr. Pickens began. "It is regrettable that our Commissioner is not present to hear our side, to hear perhaps an answer.

"The negroes are not by choice strikebreakers," Mr. Pickens declared emphatically. "Negro workers are not different from white workers in this respect. He merely acts in self-interest—as everyone else does."

Mr. Pickens defended his race by pointing out that any indictment of the colored people is unfair by reason of the fact that the negro is forced to cope with the problem of discrimination.

Referring to his police duties, Commissioner McLaughlin in the course of his address declared that so far "everything is rosy."

"I cannot see why so many people advised me not to take the job," he continued. "I have been in the office thirty-five days and everything seems rosy."

Commissioner McLaughlin maintained that the racial and industrial problem of the colored people is not as harassing as many are inclined to believe.

"We have indeed no colored problem in New York," he said. "If I were to advise you I would say 'Play ball.' I don't think you can make progress by underbidding because soon some will come along and underbid you."

"I don't see how you can hope for something better than you have achieved. Be satisfied with what you have. You have made wonderful progress."

"Certainly your people who have selected Harlem have made no mistake. There we have some of the finest homes. Certainly they are enjoying prosperity and the banks in Harlem are doing very well."

"I would warn against overeducation which results in the development of too many professional men. It is no secret that I have a little Irish blood in my veins, and it is true that we have developed too

many professional men, too many politicians.

"I would like to see you devote your efforts in the interest of your young men and young women. I would like to see every colored young man and young woman belong to some church and to some organization. And let the young people organize themselves. If they want to dance the 'Charleston,' let them."

"You all know that I am a member of the Democratic party, but as far as the police is concerned there is no politics. It will be a matter of merit. I must add that you may feel at liberty to come to the Police Department, offer any suggestions and all of them will receive attention."

The Rev. James B. Adams, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church and member of the executive board of the Brooklyn Urban League, presided. T. Arnold Hill, of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League, spoke of the need of bettering the condition of the negro worker by "making peace" with the white man.

New Negro Industrial Fields Urged to Aid Migration Problem

Speakers at Opening Session of Urban League Conference Advocate Other Lines of Endeavor for Race

Opening up of new industrial and professional fields for Negroes offers the best solution for problems growing out of the migration of many Negroes from Southern agricultural districts to congested Northern cities, according to speakers at the annual conference of the National Urban League, which began a three-day session yesterday at the Y. W. C. A. branch at 179 West 137th Street.

The league is a national organization for social and community work among Negroes. About 150 delegates attended the first of the sessions, which will be continued to-day at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, and at the Russell Sage Foundation.

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles S. Johnson, director of the league's research bureau, will discuss to-day the question of the Negro's admission into the Federation. It was said by the delegates that the tendency of the Negro is to refrain from joining unions.

Other speakers included W. W. Pettit, assistant director of the New York

School for Social Work; John E. Mail, vice-president of the league; Arthur C. Holden, president of the New York branch of the league; James H. Hubert, executive secretary; Forrester B. Washington, of Philadelphia, and Lawrence A. Oxley, of Raleigh, N. C. It was announced that Mrs. Blanche Armwood Beatty, of Tampa, Fla., who was to have spoken, would not attend because a few nights ago her husband, a physician, was killed in an attack on Negroes at Tampa.

Addressing the league at the Abyssinian Church last night, Mayor Walker urged the delegates to take an active interest in municipal affairs. He said the Negro population was an important element in the city's life, but thus far Negroes did not enjoy opportunities to which they were entitled.

The Mayor congratulated the delegates on the progress they had made in organizing civic centers and called attention to a new building to be opened by the league next month at 204 West 136th Street. The building will house the Negro branch of the Henry Street Settlement. Other speakers were Ferdinand Q. Morton, Mrs. Addie Hunton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, and L. Hollingsworth Wood.

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NEGRO COMMUNITY CENTRES.

Director of Public Safety La Barre's proposal of one or more community houses for the Negro population is well advised. It used to be said that every arc electric street-light was as good as three policemen in preserving order, but a well-managed community house has infinitely more civic value. It is a beacon-light summoning to good citizenship. It is an educational agency, a centre of approved amusement, a builder up of superior social conditions.

NEW YORK
WORLD

DEC 5 1926

WELFARE CENTRE IS PROPOSED BY HARLEM NEGROES

Children Over Day-Nursery Age Now to Be Cared For by the Utopia Neighborhood Club

By Lester A. Walton

Public-spirited white citizens of New York when called on to give financial aid to some worthy civic movement fostered by Negroes nowadays invariably ask: "How much is the Negro contributing?" Members of the Utopia Neighborhood Club answer the question by proudly pointing to the fact that they have raised among their own group in Harlem \$20,000 for the establishment of a child welfare and recreational centre for children over the day-nursery age, whose mothers work all day away from home.

A two-story and basement dwelling with newly designed and stuccoed front at No. 170 West 130th Street, stands as proof of the Utopia Neighborhood Club's accomplishment. The building, which is open for inspection, was bought for \$15,500. Im-

provements cost \$9,700. Within is spick and span. The interior decorations have been selected with good taste.

15 Years Old

Fifteen years ago the club was organized to work with delinquent girls passing through the Children's Court, most of whom were products of the broken home at the ages of eleven and twelve. Five years ago it came to the attention of the members that there was no institution in Harlem for the supervision of the child between six and fourteen.

A movement was launched to establish a welfare centre for children over day-nursery age and to maintain continual supervision for the female child of little or no home training until old enough to join the girl reserves.

In appealing to Negroes to support the movement Mrs. Daisy C. Reed, leading spirit, said: "Let us erect a temple to better childhood in an effort to develop a race of well bred, well fed, well read, well led and well wed children."

The Utopia Neighborhood soon will open its child welfare and recreational centre in Harlem: to provide recreation and protection of home environment for the child over day-nursery age, whose mother must work away from home all day.

To provide wholesome food at cost for these children, who now must buy their dinner from the fried fish and hot dog pushcart vendors.

To help lower the death rate of Negro children by making healthy babies popular.

To provide a centre for problems of the mother and child; by aiding race progress through race pride and respect.

To provide a centre for the women's clubs where they may meet and discuss the problems of the neighborhood and community in order to better serve through intelligence and co-operation.

Proposed Activities

Some of the organization's proposed activities are:

Baby clinic and nursery school, recreational study hall for children after school whose mothers do not return home from work until evening; a cafeteria, supervised playground in front of the building and in the yard; a department of advice and service to mothers and guardians on questions pertaining to child life and broken homes; a department to co-operate with child-placing agencies to find proper boarding homes for dependent children in an effort to offset the baby farm evil; a placement bureau, to bring together the childless wife and the motherless child in order that the little ones may be adopted into homes where they are welcome and

will be given an opportunity to grow and be useful.

The centre also will be used as a meeting place for groups of young people and adults to work out independent plans for real advancement through children and young people.

According to Mrs. Reed, 75 per cent. of the Negro mothers in Harlem go out to work, there are three day

nurseries in the section, the neglect of children occasioned by this great host of employed mothers adds to the high rate of infant mortality, there is no centre in Harlem where the child over seven can go after school hours to study and play under proper guidance until the mother returns at night, and hundreds of these children during the winter spend their hours after school in the movies and the subways to keep warm and eat cold, canned food for supper.

Fifty per cent. of the \$20,000 raised in five years was from donations. One woman gave \$500. Four hard-working mothers gave \$100 each, and quite a number \$50 and \$25 each. Miss Viola Lewis, a graduate of Fisk University and a trained social worker, is Executive Secretary. Other officers are: Mrs. Daisy C. Reed, wife of Dr. Albert S. Reed, President; Miss Wilhelmina Adams, Vice President; Mrs. Julia Donawa, Secretary; Mrs. Alice Faide, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Esther Bright, Treasurer; Mrs. Lila Levy, Chaplain; Mrs. Bernia Austin, Chairman of House Committee.

Other volunteer workers who have helped make the movement a success are Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Mrs. Alice Baker, Mrs. Ethel Baird, Mrs. Bessie Bearden, Mrs. Antoinette Black, Mrs. Mayme Briggs, Mrs. Lena Brighthaupt, Mrs. Sadie Burns, Mrs. Mabel Calloway, Mrs. Mary Cawley, Mrs. Elizabeth Cayden, Mrs. Mamie L. Chapman, Mrs. Sadie Chase, Mrs. Aileen B. Coles, Mrs. Kate Corbin, Mrs. Claudia Davis, Mrs. Emma Dorsey, Mrs. Francis Dear, Mrs. Antoinette Demming, Mrs. Cora Duncan, Mrs. Estelle Eaton, Mrs. Estelle Flores, Mrs. Mary Fields, Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald, Mrs. D. Freeman, Mrs. Iola Gardner, Mrs. Della Garrett, Mrs. Bertha Green, Mrs. Florence Grice, Mrs. Adeline Glosson, Mrs. Martha Harris, Mrs. Etta Hansborough, Mrs. Bertha Hartgrove, Mrs. Elise Harbor, Mrs. Lizzie Holland, Mrs. Cassandra Jackson, Mrs. Stella Johnstone, Mrs. Hattie Lynch Jones, Mrs. Kate L. Jones, Mrs. Rosa Lee, Mrs. Grace Lee, Mrs. Gertrude Martin, Mrs. Ella McCall, Mrs. Rosalie McClendon, Mrs. Rebecca Middleton, Mrs. Mabel Minor, Mrs. Edith Milburn, Mrs. Alice Matthews, Mrs. Sadie Noisette, Mrs. Alice C. Nearon, Mrs. Adeline Perkinson, Mrs. Carrie Payne, Mrs. Susan Pierce, Mrs. Lucille Randolph, Mrs. Louisa Ready, Mrs. Letitia Rich, Mrs. F. De Loatch Richardson, Mrs. Nettie Roach, Mrs. Alberta Rodgers, Mrs. Edith Smith, Mrs. Eliza Sterrett, Mrs. Lotta Thompson,

Mrs. Madeline C. Thomas, Mrs. Narcissus Turner, Mrs. Anna Tyler, Mrs. Helena Tyers, Mrs. Hattie Waller, Mrs. Mabel Whiteman, Mrs. Mattie Wiggins, Mrs. Wilhelmina Williams, Mrs. Martha Williams, Mrs. Lymas Williams, Mrs. E. B. Wright, the Misses Mabelle McAdoo, Margaret Telfair, Clara Wood, Lucy Cole and May A. Clarke.

Aid Negro Children



MRS. ALBERT S. REED

MISS VIOLA LEWIS..

Association To Raise \$1,000,000 For Social Work Among Negroes

Vocational Training, Improvement of Home Conditions, Encouragement of Talent Will Be Started With Children.

(Preston News Service)

New York City, July 23.—The National Association of Colored Boys and Girls, Inc., whose purpose is to "save the youth and lift the city," has announced the opening of a campaign for \$1,000,000 to carry on its works. The drive will be nationwide.

The association has the endorsement of the State Board of Charities. It has headquarters at 2376 Seventh avenue, and its officers are: Isaac B. Allen, president; Irene M. Blackstone, vice president; R. S. King, executive secretary; George Michael, treasurer, and E. Byrd Nixon, recording secretary.

Program.

It is planned to establish a home at Lenox Avenue and 123rd street, and to extend the work of the organization into every Negro community in the country.

The Association announces that its purpose is to stimulate activity in the Negro youth especially, and encourage all boys and girls to make up and carry out a practical, progressive and useful program looking toward development in and getting the best results out of life.

Vocational Training.

"To this end," the report of association continues, "it is proposed to seize all opportunities possible to discover the mental and physical attributes and gifts, talents and inclinations; improve and develop the mind, the physical body, and preserve the health; and in the meantime, destroy wanton, guile and evil impulses, tendencies and inclinations as far as possible which might serve as a drawback to the advancement of boys and girls generally."

Further, the Association proposes to prepare children between eight and twenty-one years for the battle of life through vocational training;

to have representatives visit prisons, to encourage patriotism; and to send representatives into homes with the end of improving home conditions.

In addition to the home it hopes to acquire, the Association also plans to establish an athletic field and farm plot of more than 100 acres outside of New York.

The home will include a swimming pool, a library equipped with Negro literature and songs, and an auditorium and other features. A regular course of study will be instituted. Cadet and scouting movements will be encouraged and a mixed band of twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls will be organized.

A series of Sunday lectures are planned, to be given by prominent black-speakers and to be aimed particularly at Negro youth.

BROOKLYN TIMES
JUNE 24, 1926

The Urban League.

The Urban League, whose object is the improvement of the condition of negroes in the North, is now conducting a campaign for \$350,000. The league is devoted to the study of housing and cultural conditions generally.

The modern negro is a startlingly different person from the negro even of ten years ago. He has advanced so much in the arts, such as music, poetry, literature and painting, that he represents actually a new race blossoming out of a dark past into a brilliant future. There are 150,000 of him in New York, the largest negro community in the North. He is going to become a tremendous asset very soon.

Checks may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Lloyd Garrison, at No. 8 East 41st st., New York.

NEGROES SUPPORT DANCE-HALL POLICY

Harlem Church Commends the Stand of Police Commissioner at a Protest Meeting.

FIGHT LICENSE TO CLUBS

Editor of New York Age Tells of Efforts to Maintain Standards in Residential Districts.

The policies of Police Commissioner McLaughlin, particularly in dealing with disreputable dance halls, were endorsed yesterday by members of the Harlem Negro community at the services of the First Emmanuel Church, Independent Christian, 105 West 130th Street. A letter of commendation was sent to the Commissioner by the Rev. Richard M. Bolden, chief pastor, and the principal address was made by Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age.

The pastor also read a cable to Pope Pius XI, approved by his congregation, expressing their accord with the aims and spirit of the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. He said he felt the gathering was one which meant much not only to Catholics but to all Christians. Much concern has been felt by the negro community, the editor said, in maintaining "a high class of respectability" in negro neighborhoods. The application of Dennis Grice, superintendent of the newly remodeled club-rooms of the Independent Order of St. Luke, 125 West 113th Street, for dance hall privileges, was the immediate cause of this morning's meeting, he explained. Residents of the block do not wish the hall rented for public dances, he declared, and asked those present to protest in a body against the granting of a license.

He said a growing evil of the negro community was "rent parties" at which an admission of from 25 cents to several dollars was charged to help pay the rent. All manner of debauchery was engaged in, he said. It was hard to attack this problem, he declared, because of the question of personal liberty involved, but he urged that evidence of such affairs be reported to the police.

\$145,000 FOR URBAN LEAGUE

Subscribed In First Month
Of Drive For \$350,000
Sustaining Fund

NEW YORK, June 9. (Special)—A total of \$145,000 has been raised in the first month of the Urban League's drive for the \$350,000 sustaining fund of the New York, Brooklyn and National Urban League, according to a statement issued Tuesday night from the campaign headquarters at 8 East Forty-first street.

The largest gifts received have been \$11,000 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation, \$8,000 from the Carnegie Foundation and \$5,000 for this year from the Urban Foundation. Among the largest sums received from a single donor was \$1,000 given by Casper Holstein, colored.

NEW YORK AGE
MAY 12, 1926

OPEN \$75,000 DRIVE FOR BORO NEGROES

Rabbi Lyons and D. A. Dodd
Among Speakers at Dinner.

The campaign of the Brooklyn Urban League to raise \$75,000 to sustain its work among the colored population of this boro was launched last night, when the campaign committee met at an opening dinner in the Hotel St. George to formulate ways and means of raising the quota. From now until July 1 the committee, headed by William H. Baldwin, who is president of the Lincoln Settlement, a day nursery for negro babies, expects to raise \$24,000, to which William E. Harmon, Brooklyn real estate dealer, of 125 Willow st. will contribute another \$1,000. The other \$50,000 will be raised in pledges and will not be due until 1927.

Rabbi Alexander Lyons, one of the speakers at the dinner, suggested that the league get in touch with clergymen of all denominations in the boro and ask each to set a particular service aside in which to appeal to his congregation on behalf of his less fortunate negro brothers.

District Attorney Charles J. Dodd spoke on the large proportion of negroes pouring into this boro from the South. He said they are an orderly element but are forced to live in shacks, due to the bad housing conditions. He congratulated the league on its housing, health and probation work among the colored

in the boro.

L. Hollingsworth Wood, national president of the Urban leagues, and Eugene K. Jones, for 15 years executive secretary of the Urban leagues, spoke on the work and spread of the organization to 40 cities throughout the country, from Los Angeles to Boston and from St. Paul to Tampa, Fla. Countee Cullen of Harvard University, negro poet, read his own poems. Mr. Baldwin, the chairman, spoke on the growing interest in this country in the contribution of the negro to art.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 25, 1926

Urban Leagues Raise \$210,000.

More than \$210,000 has been raised in the campaign for \$350,000 being conducted in New York City by the National Urban League, the New York Urban League and the Brooklyn Urban League, it was announced yesterday at their headquarters, 8 East Forty-first Street. The money is to be used in improving living conditions of the negroes in the city.

Deliberate Discrimination Against Colored Children By Fresh Air Funds Conducted By New York Newspapers

New York Urban League Charged That Former Policy Was Departed From This Year, One Reason Being That Colored Boys Made Better Appearance Than Whites

The season for Fresh Air Outings and Camps is over for 1926, and it has just been found that there was evidently a studied and deliberate policy of discrimination against colored children being included in these beneficial activities by both the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund and the similar offering by the Christian Herald and Life.

Formerly these organizations made provision for colored boys and girls, and the Tribune Fund has sent from 250 to 500 each season. But this year none were sent.

The director of the Fund, Mr. Conley, was asked on several occasions to accept groups of colored boys sent by the New York Urban League, but the requests were not granted.

Too Well Dressed

In explanation of his refusal, Conley said that the colored boys were troublesome, and that colored workers had not followed his orders in the selection of children. And then, as an afterthought, it might seem, Mr. Conley added, that the colored boys were well dressed, making a better appearance than the whites, and so were not, in his opinion, deserving of free camp facilities.

In a report to members of the Urban League executive committee, it is pointed out that the colored mother is always anxious to have her children make a good appearance, and that for an opportunity of this sort they make unusual sacrifices that the youngsters may have neat and clean apparel, while mothers of other races will send their children garbed in the poorest and most threadbare raiment they possess, in the hope that this will emphasize their need for charity, and might even work on the sympathy of their benefactors to the extent that new clothing may be furnished.

That the camp directors and officials of the fund organization allow themselves to use this as an argument against admitting the colored children is considered farfetched by those familiar with

the circumstances.

Barred Colored Group

For it is pointed out that the Christian Herald and Life Fund accommodated colored children for several years, but this past summer a group of children were enrolled and the enrollment was cancelled the day before the scheduled departure when it was discovered that they were colored. This without any other word of explanation.

The Welfare Council of New York City seemed to be unable to take any definite action in this matter, as these Funds are privately operated, but has promised some action in the matter of more adequate facilities.

The New York Urban League, according to James H. Hubert, executive secretary, is giving the question of camps and fresh air outings for Negro children careful consideration, with reference to the reasons advanced for barring them this year by Mr. Conley. This inquiry will include the number of children accommodated; conditions under which they have been accommodated, whether in mixed or separate groups; the number of colored children needing summer outings.

In the meantime, the question is asked, Did the Tribune and Christian Herald Funds refuse to accept contributions from colored people during the past summer?

NEW YORK MEMBERS OF OUR GROUP SEEK BETTER HOUSING

New York, Sept. 17.—The desire of our group for better and less crowded apartments than are afforded by the present Harlem facilities is shown by the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 applicants have been received by the New York Urban League for apartments in the house which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has started to erect.

The plot takes the city blocks bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues between 149th and 150th streets, and was bought at a cost of about \$500,000. It is the culmination of appeals begun two years ago by "New York Urban League" to obtain cheaper and more adequate housing accommodations for the increasing Race population of the city. Co-operative ownership is afforded by the project.

TRENTON, N. J.

COMMUNITY HOUSES FOR NEGROES URGED

Commissioner La Barre Outlines Problems at Lincoln School

Building of one or more community houses by citizens of Trenton for the use of the city's colored population was urged by City Commissioner George B. LaBarre in an address last night at the Lincoln School. The occasion was a school demonstration and open house for parents of pupils of the school and members of the colored community.

More than 800 people assembled in the auditorium after the school session for a musicale and Mr. LaBarre's address. The City Commissioner's speech was a frank presentation of the problems which confront both Negroes and whites in the interracial relationship.

Arthur T. Long, principal of the school, in a short talk following Mr. LaBarre, made a plea for greater co-operation between the community and the school. He pointed out that teachers alone cannot develop the children, but that parents too must assume their responsibilities.

Opening the musical program was a series of songs by elementary school classes. This was followed by a recital by Junior School students, the program of which follows: "The Reaper's Song," by Junior pupils; "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," sung by Junior boys; "Go Down Moses," Junior pupils led by Urales Boller and Helen Wilson; "Welcome Pretty Primrose Flower," sung by Junior Girls' Glee Club; "Speed Our Republic," sung by Junior pupils, and "Study War No More," sung by Junior pupils led by Lewis Johnson. The recital was under the direction of Rudolph Grant, a member of the school faculty.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

13 1926

DR. HANZSCHE'S REVIEW BRINGS FORTH PROTEST

Charles S. Johnson, Who Made Negro Survey Lists Objections

PASTOR'S CRITICISM CALLED MISLEADING

Numerous exceptions to criticism of the survey of Negro conditions in Trenton are taken by Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of research and investigations of the National Urban League, who made the survey. It was reviewed by the Rev. William Thomson Hanzsche.

Mr. Hanzsche was selected as a disinterested person to give a review of the survey before the inter-racial committee last Monday. He declared that, judging from the report, class distinctions among the Negroes of the city is the cause for much of the trouble among the races in Trenton. To this Mr. Johnson objects, as well as to numerous other statements of the reviewer. He sets forth his objections in the following communication:

"To the Editor of the Trenton Evening Times:

"Sir—There has just come to my attention your report of the meeting of the Trenton Inter-Racial Committee on November 9, at which the Rev. Dr. William Thomson Hanzsche reviewed the report on the survey of the Negro population of Trenton

made by me for the committee. Your allotment of space and position was generous, and, unless there is some gross inaccuracy in reporting, which I have neither warrant nor right to suspect, from the consistent temper of the story, your paper has adequately performed its function of reporting the news such as it was. But since, in this service, it has given currency to certain misleading judg-

ments and interpretations, and even facts, I feel that it is not unreasonable to seek through the same channel a correction of these. Since I collected the facts, assembled them and presented them in the report, I feel that I am competent to make this correction; moreover, I feel that I owe it to the intelligence of the readers of this story to correct, at least, the grossest of these.

"I am not insensible to the goodness of Rev. Hanzsche's agreement on many points, of fact. The report pointed out the class lines within the Negro population, but not as the chief cause of this group's problems, as Dr. Hanzsche conceived it. He says, for example, that the calculation of 85 per cent. of the Negro houses included in the survey as needing repair is without value because there were no similar figures for whites. Now, whether there were 10 or 10,000 white homes or none at all in need of repair the fact that 85 per cent. of the Negro homes studied were in need of repair remains the same. The study was not to determine how much Negro homes were worse or better than white homes, but in what absolute state the houses were.

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"The most unfair slant of all was in the charge, unfavorably colored, that the survey dealt exclusively with environment and not heredity, thus overlooking the Negro's 'less than half a century of intellectual training, etc.' Environment is the only

thing that can be measured in any sociological survey. Whether the Negroes have imitative or creative or childlike qualities, to the survey, was quite irrelevant. Dr. Hanzsche states also that the survey has 'a pathetic lack of emphasis on any force to bring about the results desired,' such as justice, brotherhood, good will and religion. The Inter-Racial Committee did not ask for moralizations from the investigator; it asked for sociological facts and recommendations of practice on the basis of proved experiments in other localities. The committee itself and the city's ministers could be presumed to speak of such general qualities which would fit most any community any time, whether a survey had been made or not. He objected to the recommendation that the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. extend

purely to have the facts of this study presented as facts. I have "Very truly yours," CHARLES S. JOHNSON.

**New York Urban League Charged That Former Policy Was
Departed From This Year, One Reason Being That Colored**

Boys Made Better Appearance Than Whites

The season for Fresh Air Outings and Camps is ~~over~~ *open* for 1926, and it has just ~~come to light that the~~ *been* ~~ev-~~ *ev- idently a studied and deliberate policy of discrimination against colored children being included in these beneficial activities by both the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund and the similar offering by the Christian Herald and Life.*

Formerly the program had a provision for clothing, shoes and hats, and the Tribune Fund has sent from 250 to 500 each season. But this year none were sent.

The director of the Fund, Mr. Conley, was asked on several occasions to accept groups of colored boys sent by the New York Urban League, but the requests were not granted.

Too Well Dressed

In explanation of his refusal, Conley said that the colored boys were troublesome, and that colored workers had not followed his orders in the selection of children. And then, as an afterthought, it might seem, Mr. Conley added, that the colored boys were well dressed, making a better appearance than the whites, and so were not, in his opinion, deserving of free camp facilities.

In a report to members of the Urban League executive committee, it is pointed out that the colored mother is always anxious to have her children make a good appearance, and that for an opportunity of this sort they make unusual sacrifices that the youngsters may have neat and clean apparel, while mothers of other races will send their children garbed in the poorest and most threadbare raiment they possess, in the hope that this will emphasize their need for charity, and might even work on the sympathy of their benefactors to the extent that new clothing may be furnished.

That the camp directors and officials of the fund organization allow themselves to use this as an argument against admitting the colored children is considered farfetched by those familiar with

the circumstances,

Barred Colored Group

For it is pointed out that the Christian Herald and Life Fund accommodated colored children for several years, but this past summer a group of children were enrolled and the enrollment was cancelled the day before the scheduled departure when it was discovered that they were colored. This without any other word of explanation.

The Welfare Council of New York City seemed to be unable to take any definite action in this matter, as these Funds are privately operated, but has promissed some action in the matter of more adequate facilities.

The New York Urban League, according to James H. Hubert, executive secretary, is giving the question of camps and fresh air outings for Negro children careful consideration, with reference to the reasons and need for having them this year by Mr. Conroy. This inquiry will include the number of children accommodated; conditions under which they have been accommodated, whether in mixed or separate groups; the number of colored children needing summer outings.

In the meantime, the question is asked, Did the Tribune and Christian Herald Funds refuse to accept contributions from colored people during the past summer?

**NEW YORK MEMBERS
OF OUR GROUP SEEK
BETTER HOUSING**

New York, Sept. 17.—The desire of our group for better and less crowded apartments than are afforded by the present conditions is shown by the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 applicants have been received by the

New York ~~John D. Rockefeller~~ agents in the house which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has started to erect.

The plot takes the city blocks bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues between 149th and 150th streets, and was bought at a cost of about \$500,000. The plot is the culmination of appeals begun two years ago by "New York Urban League" to obtain cheaper and more adequate housing accommodations for the increasing Race population of the city. Cooperative ownership is afforded by the project.

NOV 13 1962
COMMUNITY HOUSES
FOR NEGROES URGED

**Commissioner La Barre
Outlines Problems at
Lincoln School**

Building of one or more community houses by citizens of Trenton for the use of the city's colored population was urged by City Commissioner George B. LaFarge in an address last night at the Lincoln School. The occasion was a school demonstration and open house for parents of pupils of the school and members of the colored community.

More than 800 people assembled in the auditorium after the school session for a musicale and Mr. LaBarre's address. The city Commissioner's speech was a frank presentation of the problems which confront both Negroes and whites in the inter-racial relationship.

ARTHUR T. LONG, principal of the LaBarre, in a short talk following Mr. LaBarre's address, made a plea for greater cooperation between the community and the school. He pointed out that teachers alone cannot develop the children, but that parents too must assume their responsibilities.

Operating the musical program was a series of songs by elementary school classes. This was followed by a recital by Junior School students. The program of which follows: "The Grapes Song," by Junior pupils; "Trump, Trump, Trump," sung by Junior boys; "Go Down Moses," Junior pupils led by Frances Bolter and Helen Wilson; "Welcome Pretty Primrose Flower," sung by Junior Girls; "Glee Club," "Speed Our Republic," sung by Junior pupils, and "War No More," sung by Junior pupils led by Lewis Johnson. The recital was under the direction of Rudolph Grant, a member of the school faculty.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

100

**DR. HANSCHE'S
REVIEW BRINGS
FORTH PROTEST**

**Charles S. Johnson, Who
Made Negro Survey
Lists Objections**

PASTOR'S CRITICISM CALLED MISLEADING

Numerous exceptions to criticism of the survey of Negro conditions in Trenton are taken by Charles S. Johnson, director of the department of research and investigations of the National Urban League, who made the survey. It was reviewed by the Rev. William Thomson Hanzsche. Mr. Hanzsche was selected as a

disinterested person to give a review of the survey before the interracial committee last Monday. He declared that, judging from the report, class distinctions among the Negroes of the city is the cause for much of the trouble among the races in Trenton. To this Mr. Johnson objects, as well as to numerous other statements of the reviewer. He sets forth his objections in the following communication:

"To the Editor of the Trenton Evening Times:

"Sir—There has just come to my attention your report of the meeting of the Trenton Inter-Racial Committee on November 9, at which the Rev. Dr. William Thomson Hanzsche reviewed the report on the survey of the Negro population of Trenton.

made by me for the committee. Your allotment of space and position was generous, and, unless there is some gross inaccuracy in reporting, which I have neither warrant nor right to suspect, from the consistent temper of the story, your paper has adequately performed its function of reporting the news, such as it was, and since, in this service, it has given currency to certain misleading judg-

ments and interpretations, and even facts, I feel that it is not unreasonable to seek through the same channel a correction of these. Since I collected the facts, assembled them and presented them in the report, I feel that I am competent to make this correction; moreover, I feel that I owe it to the intelligence of the readers of this story to correct, at least, the grossest of these.

"I am not insensible to the great seriousness of Rev. Harzschel's agreement on many points, of fact. They report pointed out the class lines within the Negro population, but not as the chief cause of this group's problems, as Dr. Harzschel conceived it. He says, for example, that the calculation of 85 per cent. of the Negro houses included in the survey as needing repair is without value because there were no similar figures for whites. Now, whether there were 10 or 10,000 white homes or none at all in need of repair the fact that 85 per cent. of the Negro homes studied were in need of repair remains the same. The study was not to determine how much Negro homes were worse or better than white homes, but in what absolute state the houses were.

"In the reference to crime, a part of the survey's findings is stated. He feels that the emotions of the author got the better of his scientific judgment in attempting to 'prove' the white man's animosity to the Negro." This alleged bias might be left to the judgment of the readers of the Times, and it is to be hoped that the condensed parts of this will be made available for them. Personal judgments are rightly omitted from the text of the report, and whether, as he puts it, the 'statements are often not a proof of animosity to the Negro but of injustice in the whole social order toward the poor man, lack of Christian principles in civilization, etc.' rather than to race lines, is a question which this study did not presume to determine. It stated the fact of these advantages and disadvantages as closely as possible. That is all.

"The most unfair slant of all was in the charge, unfavorably colored, that the survey dealt exclusively with environment and not heredity, thus overlooking the Negro's 'less than half a century of intellectual training, etc.' Environment is the only thing that can be measured in any sociological survey. Whether the Negroes have initiative or creative or creative qualities, to the survey or creative qualities, to the survey was quite irrelevant. Dr. Hanzsusch states also that the survey has 'a pathetic lack of emphasis on any force to bring about the results desired, such as justice, brotherhood and will and religion. The Inter-racial Committee did not ask for innovations from the investigator. It asked for sociological facts and recommendations of practice on the basis of proved experiments in other localities. The committee itself and the city's ministers could be presumed to speak of such general qualities which would at most any community any time, whether a survey had been made or not. The objective to the recommendation that the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. extend

their membership to Negroes, stating The report could within reason, and W. C. A. institutions, just as they student or social problems, something which the recommendation did recommend that Negroes share do, profitably, in other cities. purely to have the facts of this study did not particularize, that 'Negroes the Christian benefits and facilities "I hope I have offended none by presented as facts. should mingle with white members,' and training of 'Y. M. C. A. and Y. these corrections; certainly I have "Very truly yours, CHARLES S. JOHNSON." not intended to. My concern, as a

NEGRO CHURCH HEAD PLANS MODEL HOMES

NEW YORK CITY POST

MAY 15, 1926

Rev. H. H. Proctor Stresses Need of
Community Service as Part
of Religion's Work

DR. CADMAN IN HIS PULPIT

Down in Georgia, where the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Proctor rode in Jim Crow cars until Pershing sent him to the war, his elevation to the head of the New York Association of Congregational Churches may be taken, he believes, as just another sign of Yankee hypocrisy.

"Yes, I suppose they will say," he remarked, in discussing his election on Thursday night "that the white people up North are patting the black man on the back again, but that they don't mean anything by it, and that they can pretend to be more liberal than the South because they have nothing to worry over."

This is not the way that the Rev. Mr. Proctor, a large man with a black mustache and a skin quite dark, looks at the honor of being head of an organization of sixty-five churches with 31,000 members, mostly white and including the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Church Negro's Need, He Holds

Personally proud of it and frank to say so, he thinks it will have a wholesome effect upon the fortunes of his race in this country, as an evidence of Christian liberality and a lack of race prejudice.

"The one compelling need of the negro in this hour," he said, "is an adequate church life. One of the great handicaps of the colored race has been that it has not had sufficient variety in denominational life. It needs a larger opportunity for expression.

"As the race drifts Northward, would it not be a good thing to stretch a chain of churches across the continent for their salvation? The church of today must not only hold services; it must render service. This is particularly true of the church that is going to shape and mold the colored people now drifting Northward.

Plans Social Services

"In Greater New York there are 500,000 colored people. Only 50,000 are in the churches. The reason is not that the race has lost its spiritual longing, but that the church has not kept pace with the needs of this progressive people. New York

is the center of American life. As goes New York so goes the nation, politically, commercially, socially and religiously. This is therefore the place to build the first unit of a chain of churches across the continent that will function in the entire life of the negro people."

As pastor the Rev. Mr. Proctor is trying to make his own Nazarene Congregational Church, Herkimer street and Troy avenue, Brooklyn, a center for the community of 10,000 negroes around it. The frame church holds 500, the congregation numbers 700. A new building is planned, a parish house, and homes for children, for young women, and for young men. Separate homes and model apartment houses are contemplated, at reasonable rates, with preference to families with children and a "nest for business enterprises."

"Such a community center," Mr. Proctor says, "would be an asylum for the oppressed of the South, a patriotic center against the Bolshevistic efforts of agitators, and a fitting monument to the soldiers of the World War."

Cadman in Proctor's Pulpit

The Nazarene Church already has quite a name in Brooklyn. The choir of thirty-five mixed voices sings over the radio and is accounted the best of its kind in the country. Once a year the pastor and Dr. Cadman change congregations. Dr. Cadman speaks in the Nazarene Church tonight, on the British industrial situation. In the congregation are many public school teachers and post office employees.

Mr. Proctor was born of slave parents in a log cabin of Tennessee, ten miles from where the Ku Klux Klan originated.

He was graduated from Fisk and Yale Universities and for years was a close friend and adviser of Booker T. Washington.

After twenty-five years in an Atlanta pulpit the clergyman was selected by General Pershing for work in France, to strengthen the morale of the negroes.

Calls Sphinx Negroid

Travel has convinced the negro clergyman that the prejudice against his race was local to this country. Three-fourths of the world is colored, he found. He looked on the Sphinx in Egypt and said the features were those of a negro.

"At Memphis," he says, "I saw the full length statue of Rameses the Second, grandson of that Pharaoh before whom Moses pleaded to let his people go. It was the statue of a big, black man. My

New York.

race did not come from the jungle, it came through the jungle. It came from palaces and thrones and kings and emperors."

The new Congregational moderator has five children. Henry Hugh Proctor, jr., who was a lieutenant in an infantry regiment in France, is now a lawyer in Chicago. Miss Muriel Proctor teaches in Public School 133, Brooklyn; Miss Lillian Proctor teaches in Washington. Roy Proctor is studying dentistry at New York University and Miss Vashti Proctor is a student at Hunter College.

NEW YORK POST

MAY 8, 1926

SEEK \$375,000 NEGRO FUND

Urban League Has Aided Dark Race
Fifteen Years

A campaign to raise \$375,000 to carry on interracial work has been started by the New York Urban League, the Brooklyn Urban League, and the National Urban League. The purpose of the league is to study and improve the condition of the Negro. It has been carrying on its work for fifteen years.

Members of the committee include L. Hollingsworth Wood, National President; William H. Baldwin, Arthur C. Holden, Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Justice Thomas W. Churchill, Justice George J. O'Keefe, Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, Paul Robeson, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Dorothy Straus, Justice Robert J. Wilkin, Frederic P. Hanley.

Work On New Rockefeller Apartment Gets Under Way

Excavation for the model apartment houses which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is erecting for colored tenants on 149th and 150th streets, was started last week. The plot, an entire city block purchased by Mr. Rockefeller several months ago, is quite rocky at the Seventh avenue end. The foundation contractor states that this rock will be blasted out and used in the foundations, which are expected to be ready within the next 30 days.

Andrew J. Thomas, architect for Mr. Rockefeller, states that the plans for the new apartments have not been completed but would be ready in a short time. Work on the building itself would be started in September and it would be pushed in an effort to have the apartments ready by the first of the year.

NEW YORK MORNING WORLD
MAY 5, 1926

JOHN D. JR. BUYS SITE FOR MODEL FLATS IN HARLEM

Acquisition of \$500,000
Property Fourth Step in
Low Rent Program

Modern Housing Accommodations for Negroes
to Rise on Land

The fourth step in the John D. Rockefeller jr. program for providing low-rent homes became known yesterday with the announcement of his purchase of an entire city block in the northern section of Harlem. The block contains sixty city lots and is bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, McComb's Dam Place, West 149th and West 150th Streets. It was held by the sellers at approximately \$500,000.

Contracts for the purchase of the site were signed last Friday between the Empire Mortgage Company, a holding company for the Rockefellers' real estate, and the Schulte Real Estate Company, Inc. The sellers bought the property six weeks ago from Vincent Astor, in whose family the title had been vested for many years. The resale was announced yesterday by William A. White & Sons, the brokers in the transaction. Henry Shapiro & Co. acted as co-brokers. Jerome Eisner represented the Schulte interests and Murray, Aldrich & Roberts acted for Mr. Rockefeller.

Although no definite announcement was made as to what disposition Mr. Rockefeller would make of the property, its location is considered significant because of the needed construction of modern housing accommodations for Negroes in Harlem. At the office of Andrew J. Thomas, architect, it was said that Mr. Thomas had under consideration half a dozen plans for improvement of the site. None of these, however, is in a definite stage, although it is understood that sketches have been drawn for one group of houses. Mr. Thomas, who acted as architect for Mr. Rockefeller on similar projects, is in Cleveland.

The property has frontages on five

streets, the southerly boundary being 775 feet on West 149th Street, the northerly line with almost a similar frontage and its easterly line measures 200 feet on the west side of Seventh Avenue. The westerly end has a combined frontage of about 200 feet on Eighth Avenue and McComb's Dam Place, at the junction of these two thoroughfares. The plot contains approximately 150,000 square feet of ground area and is vacant except for the westerly half, which is improved at present with a moving picture theatre, a gasoline station, a number of one-story fireproof garages and some frame buildings. The purchase was made subject to some leases, which, however, can be canceled on ninety days' notice to the tenants, giving Mr. Rockefeller possession at the end of this period. The property is one block from the Harlem River, the block containing the car yards of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company intervening. It is one of the largest available plots on Manhattan Island.

Mr. Rockefeller has under way or actually completed three other projects in his program for "good homes for low rents." Last fall he bought a block of twenty-five lots at Mott Avenue and 158th Street, the Bronx, on which the needle trades unions had planned to build a \$2,000,000 co-operative apartment for their members. The unions encountered financial difficulties and Mr. Rockefeller took over the property, where he has the first unit of a group of model homes under construction. The plans were drawn by Andrew J. Thomas and called for a \$1,500,000 development which may result in the erection of houses for 200 families.

About the same time last fall tenants were moving into the new Rockefeller Garden Apartments on Avenue A, between 65th and 68th Streets, model flats in the erection of which only 52 per cent. of the ground area is used. They contain gardens and playgrounds and were also designed by Mr. Thomas. These houses have a frontage of 200 feet on Avenue A and 100 feet on the side streets. Mr. Rockefeller is also interested in the Bayonne Housing Company's model tenements for oil workers at Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Rockefeller recently extended his interest in behalf of moderate priced housing for wage earners by taking \$150,000 in stock in the City Housing Corporation, which was founded in 1924 and which has built a \$2,000,000 "garden" colony in Queens, accommodating 350 families. A \$60,000,000 residential development by Mr. Rockefeller on land adjacent to the famous Forest Hills estate, in Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland, was announced about a year ago.

NEW YORK CITY LEADER MAY 9, 1926 HARLEM LAND TO JOHN D. JR.

Housing in Negro Section Gets Finance Aid From Rockefeller

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has taken the fourth step in his program to provide low-rent homes for the poor.

This program was inaugurated last fall when he bought twenty-five lots at Mott avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, the Bronx. At the time this transaction took place, people were being benefited by a former project in the fair homes deal and were moving into the new Rockefeller Garden Apartments on Avenue A, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth street.

Mr. Rockefeller recently invested \$150,000 in the City Housing Corporation and now his latest announcement is the buying of an entire city block in Harlem to relieve the congested negro section. The block contains 60 city lots and is bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, McCombs Dam Place, West One Hundred and Forty-ninth and West One Hundred and fiftieth streets. The cost is said to be about \$500,000.

THE WORLD
MAY 13, 1926

Living Conditions in Harlem

To the Editor of The World:

The editorial comment in The World on Mr. Rockefeller's housing plan for Harlem is one of the most helpful I have seen in recent months in that it is fair to the Negroes living in this part of New York. They are laboring under congested conditions which the white race would find it hard to overcome.

The death-rate from tuberculosis among Negroes in New York is three times that in the white population, and yet they are reducing it by every means in their power until they have better and more sanitary homes. The Negro physicians and dentists of Harlem give generously of their time to the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. They work without compensation on many committees, give health examinations in the clinics for children of school age

and younger and actively spread doctrines of health in their own neighborhoods. Because of the need of free dental care in Harlem a number of the dentists volunteered their services for a dental clinic the equipment and expenses of which are supplied by the association, with the result that last year 1,063 children were served, all of them unable to pay for private dental care. In an awareness of the value of preventing disease the Negro is showing himself second to no other race.

JAMES ALEX. MILLER,
President, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.
New York, May 6.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., BUYS MORE HARLEM PROPERTY

Obtains Five Blocks Close To Site
Where \$500,000 Model Tenements Are Being Built

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 — Purchase of five city blocks in Harlem by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became known with the filing of deeds. The property is close to a block bought by Rockefeller recently for a model tenement for colored Americans.

For what purpose the additional five blocks were bought has not been announced, nor has the purchase price been revealed, although the assessed value is \$396,500.

If the new purchase should turn out to be for low rent tenement uses it will be the fifth such project undertaken by Rockefeller.

ROCKEFELLER AND HARLEM

The greatest problem confronting American Negroes today is that of industrial discrimination. So long as this great obstacle lies athwart the path of the Aframerican, most of the social service and uplift work will prove ineffectual. Next in importance among the many problems with which we must cope is that of housing.

In nearly every large urban center where there is an appreciable Negro population, the Negroes suffer from poor and inadequate housing, to say nothing of exorbitant rentals. Rents, indeed, often exceed the income of the tenant, and thus most Negroes so situated are forced to augment these inadequate incomes by taking in roomers and by other means that break up family life and lower moral standards.

The Negroes in New York are better housed as a group than Negroes elsewhere in the country. Most of the dwellings in the Harlem district are not over 25 years old, while numbers of apartment-dwellings are less than ten years old. Streets are clean and well lighted, trash removal is regular, and fire protection is excellent. To the casual observer it appears to be an ideal urban center. But the Negroes here, as elsewhere, are subjected to housing segregation, and consequently, rents are exorbitant. Where white people once paid sixty dollars a month rent, Negroes are now paying twice that much. Negroes are forced to pay fifty and sixty dollars a month rent for apartments which, in a white section, would only cost them twenty-five or thirty dollars.

Consequently the building of model apartments especially for the Negroes of Harlem by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., deserves commendation. Last May he purchased an entire block of vacant land for that purpose upon which new dwellings are now in course of erection. Seeing the social necessity for additional investment in this field, Mr. Rockefeller has recently purchased five additional blocks in the same district upon which more apartment dwellings are shortly to be erected. His entire purchases now aggregate 200 city lots. The cost of the land alone has been very great and the cost of erecting the dwellings will doubtless total about five millions.

It is to be hoped that other wealthy philanthropists will follow Mr. Rockefeller's example. There is hardly a large Negro urban center in the country that could not be benefitted by such a project. Such is a real tangible social service. Most of the other forms are palliatives. This is fundamental. The only project of greater importance to our people is the opening up of wider industrial opportunities for our people. When the wealthy men who control the nation's industries take that step our problem will be well on its way to solution.

It is with regret that we note that it was necessary for a wealthy white man to do for the New York Negroes what they could have done for themselves. The cost of the Rockefeller project was not prohibitive. The land was there and unoccupied. Negroes were passing it every day. They knew the necessity of more houses. They must have known the effects of inadequate housing, congested apartments and high rentals on the Negro population. Yet in the last six years they have invested as much in churches alone as Mr. Rockefeller has invested in this building project. As much again has been thrown away by them in fraternal activities of negligible value.

What can be charged against the Negroes of New York is also true of the Negroes in other urban centers. Year in and year out they sit overlooking alleys and dumps swarming with

filth and reeking with disease, while they pour too much of their hard-earned money into churches and fraternal activities. Then, those in the seats of the mighty have the brazen effrontery to deplore the high sickness and death rate and shake their heads over the wave of sin and crime. Must we always wait for white people to do for us what we should do, and are able to do for ourselves?

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
FEBRUARY 21, 1926

STREET PREACHING BUILDS UP NEGRO CHURCH IN HARLEM

The Rev. R. C. Lawson Tackles
Worst District and Organizes
Congregation in Six Years

HELPING HAND EXTENDED
TO ALL WHO ASK AID

Cleveland Murder Causes In-
crease of One Lynching in
the Total of 17 for 1925

By Lester A. Walton

The lower east side has its Bowery missions, the lower west side its McAuley missions. Upper Harlem, in the Negro section of New York, also has its organizations engaged in the work of rescuing the perishing and caring for the dying. Among them is the Refuge Church of Christ of the Apostolic Faith, at Nos. 52-54-56 West 133d Street.

Six years ago the Rev. R. C. Lawson resigned as pastor of a congregation in Columbus, O., and came to New York to put over his "practical program for God and humanity." To get in intimate touch with the disreputable elements of the race who had departed from early teachings was one of his chief aims.

In the beginning the street was his place of worship, the curious pedestrian his congregation. He directed his energies largely to the conversion of backsliders and scoffers.

After conducting open air meetings for a week services were continued in the home of a friend in West 131st Street. Within a short time the quarters became too small and the

congregation found it necessary to seek a larger home.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson first thought of establishing his church in the Columbus Hill District, in that section known as "San Juan Hill." But he concluded Harlem was the field for larger service.

Picks Out "Beale" Street

At that time 133d Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, nicknamed Beale Street, bore the reputation of being one of the worst blocks in Harlem, if not the worst. Its respectable citizens repeatedly were complaining to the police about women of questionable character openly accosting passersby, of the indecent language of men under the influence of liquor and the promiscuous shooting of craps anywhere at any time.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson decided to settle in the very midst of this hectic and lawless environment. Instead of waiting for those drinking the dregs of sin to come to the church he took the church to them.

With the co-operation of friends and followers, \$3,000 was raised, on which payment was made on the three houses in West 133d Street, valued at \$24,000. From time to time extensive improvements have been made on the property amounting to \$45,000. Besides a large auditorium, there are three stores, private offices and three apartments on the top floor, one occupied by the pastor and family and the other two by widows who are members of the congregation.

"Beale" Street is a different thoroughfare to-day than six years ago. It has donned the garments of respectability. Lawlessness is no longer rampant. Many men and women who were indifferent as to their conduct and mode of living have mended their ways and are active members of the Refuge Church of Christ.

Wins Over Prizefighter

In his crusade for the fallen the Rev. Mr. Lawson brought into the fold several well-known local characters. One was William Tibbs, a prizefighter, known as "Kid Lewis." Tibbs, to-day, an enthusiastic church official, is studying for the ministry. In the choir is Ulysses Wilson, a former buck and wing dancer who was in vaudeville abroad and in this country for many years, and also several former female cabaret singers. One young woman member who at one time sang for devotees of night life entertainment is in Charleston, S. C., conducting revival services.

The Refuge Church of Christ also is utilitarian in purpose. Reaching out and grasping the hand of the most disreputable or vicious character is not its only credo. "Help give the Negro economic legs," is another.

"The church should have a business idea injected into religion, making it economically independent as far as possible," says the Rev. Mr. Lawson, who thinks the real purpose of Christianity is to develop character so that one may be aided economically as well as spiritually. He does not believe Christianity is most impressively expressed in artistic church architecture. "The keynote of Christianity is service. If a church is free of debt it can render far greater service than when carrying a financial burden," is his view.

In accord with his utilitarian ideas the Refuge Church of Christ owns and operates a grocery store, printing shop and help wanted office. The net proceeds go into the treasury of the church for its maintenance and the carrying on of its activities.

No person "down and out" is turned away if his appeal is a worthy one, for the Rev. Mr. Lawson asks: "What's the use of one talking about where he is going to spend eternity when he does not know where he is going to spend the night?"

One of the last to be given temporary shelter at the Refuge Church

of Christ was a young Negro just out of Sing Sing who had served a term for forging a check. He went to the 133d Street institution because he had heard of the warm welcome it extended even to the most sinful. It is not to be understood that the make-up of the Refuge Church of Christ's congregation is entirely of reformed men and women. Some of the members have been church-goers for years.

Every week day from noon to 2, and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M., prayer meetings are conducted in this institutional church. Every Saturday night, from 12 until daybreak the pastor holds what is known as an old-fashioned prayer meeting which is often attended by habitués of night clubs. Four thousand persons have been baptized in less than six years.

The Rev. R. C. Lawson was born in New Iberia, La., and comes of a family of preachers. His father, grandfather and great grandfather uncle and grand uncle were ministers. In 1924 his congregation sent him to Palestine.

New Urban League
Open House Today

The Executive Board of the New York Urban League is inviting the public to its Open House Inspection and Exercises to be held today, from 2 to 10 P. M., at 202 West 136th street. A special program will begin at eight o'clock under

the auspices of the League and co-ordinating agencies the Henry Street Visiting Nurses' Association and the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Association.

"The Urban League's Approach" will be discussed by James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary; "What the Visiting Nurse Does about Them," by Miss Marguerite Wales, Director of Nurses, Henry Street Settlement; "How the New York Tuberculosis Association is Helping to Meet Them," by Dr. H. O. Harding, Chairman, Harlem Committee, N. Y. T. B. Association; "How the City Departments Can Help," by Hon. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

ROCKEFELLER BUYS SITE
FOR HARLEM HOMES

Purchase Is Believed His Answer to
Plea by Negroes for Aid in Solving
Housing Problem.

PLANS NOT ANNOUNCED

Model Apartments May Be Built

New York, N. Y., May 14, 1926—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is reported to be planning a group of model apartment houses in the Negro section of Harlem, where the old athletic field of Harlem, extending from Seventh to Ninth Avenues, between 149th and 150th Streets. The plans of Mr. Rockefeller for improving the property were not available, but it was said that he had been asked some time ago by a delegation to Negro leaders in Harlem to lend his aid in the housing problems there. It is believed that his purchase is the answer to their request and that within a short time he will announce through Andrew J. Thomas, his architect, his plans for the Harlem block, the largest vacant property in Manhattan. Mr. Thomas designed the model apartments built by Mr. Rockefeller on Avenue A.

ROCKEFELLER TO BUILD APARTMENTS IN HARLEM FOR NEGROES

Purchases Sixty Lots Between 149th and 150th Streets, Near Harlem River and Seventh Avenue

Purchase of sixty city lots in Harlem, one of the largest unoccupied plots in Manhattan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for \$500,000, is declared to forecast an improved housing development for those who need it most—the Negro.

It is Mr. Rockefeller's third venture in housing betterment at low rental in the city, and model apartments, with plenty of light, air and sanitary features, are reported planned by his architect, Andrew J. Thomas.

The site is one block from the Harlem River, between West 149th and 150th streets, Macomb's Dam place, Seventh and Eighth avenues, the car yards of the Interborough occupying the river front. Until six weeks ago the property was held by the Astor estate and was known to the locality as Ontario Field, an old athletic ground, vacant except for the westerly side, on which are a motion picture theatre, garages and some frame buildings. The whole area is 150,000 square feet, comprising a city block.

Some time ago a delegation of Negro leaders of northern Harlem sought to interest Mr. Rockefeller in housing improvement, which is accompanied that of the purchase. This is Mr. Thomas is understood to have taken to be Mr. Rockefeller's reply, prepared preliminary drawings, but although no announcement of plans is now in Cleveland.

URBAN LEAGUE SECURES ROCKEFELLER'S AID

Will Build Model Apartments in Harlem.

New York.—The most concrete step in the solution of the housing problem among colored people in New York city is that taken by John D. Rockefeller in the purchase of an entire block containing 60 city lots, bounded by Seventh and Eighth Ave. between 149th and 150th streets.

This constitutes the fourth step in Mr. Rockefeller's program for providing low rent homes.

About a month ago New York Urban League, at the invitation of Mr. Charles O. Heydt, called a conference to consider the advisability of constructing model apartments in Harlem. The question of rentals, co-operative ownership and other details were taken up. Among those present were: Arthur C. Holden, chairman of New York Urban League, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, G. E. Haynes, Charles O. Heydt, Secretary to Mr. Rockefeller, James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the N. Y. Urban League.

This is a culmination of efforts begun more than two years ago by the New York Urban League to secure cheaper and more adequate housing accommodation for the increasing Negro population of New York City. At its instance, many suburban developments were undertaken a year ago. On October 2, 1925, James H. Hubert of the Urban League, submitted to Mr. Rockefeller a plan for relieving the tense housing situation in Harlem. In this statement he said:

"For sometime we have been interested in securing more adequate housing for the continually increasing colored population of our city. The Urban League has approached practically every builder and corporation known to be interested in promoting the dweller. Reading of your experting better and cheaper housing for in nent in 57th street, has led me to write and ask if it is possible for you to consider building some model apartments either in Harlem or some other section of our city accessible to the colored population. I feel sure that there is no racial group in our

city that is more in need of this kind of development, or would profit more thereby than the Negro."

The appeal was given personal consideration by Mr. Rockefeller, who directed that the next step in his housing scheme include the Negro population.

A plot has been purchased at a cost of \$500,000; title will be taken within six weeks, and it is proposed to begin construction at an early date. An Apartment will range from three to six rooms, and include courts, playgrounds and other attractions, modeled somewhat after the garden apartment sof Bayonne, N. J.

Various plans have been discussed, the most popular being that of a Harlem Housing Corporation, to issue shares, the purchase of which will entitle the owner to an apartment.

Where New York's Congestion Is Worst

(From the New York "World.")
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., could extend his activities in low-rent housing to no quarter of the city that needs it more than colored Harlem. His purchase of a city block at 149th street and Eighth avenue furnishes a site on the northern edge of the largest and most crowded Negro community in the world.

In the twenty blocks north of 128th street and east of Eighth avenue are now packed 180,000 Negroes, or 80,000 more than in any city in the South. Most of these Negroes must live here because they cannot find other dwellings; they are met with hostility elsewhere in Manhattan. Because there is little space for expansion, rents have soared. The National Urban League found two years ago that Negroes were paying 40 to 60 per cent more than whites for the same type of apartments. The high rents mean multitudes of lodgers; double use of rooms, one person taking a place by day and another by night; and "rent parties" at 25 cents admission to help pay the landlord. The State Housing Commission reported an apartment which, formerly sheltering ten persons, recently had forty-four. Most of the apartment houses are fortunately "new law," but the congestion is nevertheless a powerful ally of illness and death. The mortality rate for whites in this city in 1923 was 11.25 per thousand and for Negroes it was 20.85. Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the district should stimulate that of other philanthropists and of the city generally.

Rockefeller Millions To Be Used In Harlem For Erecting of Model Apartments For Negro

The Plan Is Discussed

According to an announcement made a week ago, published in the last issue of The Age, some of the Rockefeller millions are to be used to alleviate the present congested housing conditions in Harlem.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., through one of his holding companies, has bought the old Ontario Block, 149th to 150th street, Seventh to Eighth avenue, for \$500,000, and when title is taken, in about six weeks will erect on the 60 lots contained therein model modern apartments of from three to six rooms, with courts, playgrounds, and other attractions, similar to the Garden Apartments erected by him at Bayonne, N. J.

The New York Urban League, James H. Hubert, is largely responsible through its executive secretary, for the enlisting of Mr. Rockefeller's interest in Harlem's housing problem. The League has been trying for two years to promote some measure of relief for housing of Harlem's Negro population, and, after Mr. Rockefeller had erected model apartments on the New York East Side, similar to the Bayonne project, Mr. Hubert wrote him with reference to the housing situation in Harlem.

Submits Plans To Rockefeller

Under date October 2, 1925, Mr. Hubert submitted to Mr. Rockefeller a plan for betterment of the housing situation in Harlem, calling attention to the fact that there is no racial group more in need of this kind of development. The plan was taken up by Mr. Rockefeller for personal study, and he finally directed that the housing problems as it affects the Negro of New York City should be the next taken up in the development of his relief scheme.

As a consequence of this decision a group of Harlem citizens, connected with the work of the Urban League, was invited to a conference by Charles O. Heydt, the secretary to Mr. Rockefeller who is in direct charge of this phase of the financiers' philanthropies. This conference held Monday, April 19, at 26 Broadway, was attended by Arthur C. Holden, chairman, and James H. Hubert, secretary, New York Urban League; Dr. Eugene P. Roberts, Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, Dr. George E. Haynes and Mr. Heydt.

The construction of model apartments in Harlem was thoroughly canvassed at this conference, the questions of rentals, cooperative ownership and other details being taken up.

The purchase of the Harlem reality followed hard upon this conference, with an announcement by Andrew J. Thomas, Mr. Rockefeller's architect, that plans and specifications are being drawn, to be ready at an early date.

The mode of operation of these apartments is being considered by Mr. Rockefeller and his assistants, and the Harlem representatives had been asked to submit suggestions in this connection. Various plans have been offered, including a housing corporation purchase of which will entitle the owner to an apartment, another form of cooperative ownership.

This plan has not received the unanimous endorsement of those interested it is said, the objection being that those who are able to become owners of apartments under a stock buying or cooperative owning plan are not the people most in need of relief from high rentals and housing congestion.

Anchoring the Future

By ROGER W. RIIS

UP on the sixth floor of Number 8 East 41st Street, New York City, a new office has just opened. It will stay open until the third of July. On the Fourth of July it would be appropriate to dig into the floor of that office and plant there—a milestone.

At that address are now the headquarters of the campaign which is just about to open, to finance the next three years budgets of the New York Urban League, the Brooklyn Urban League, and that part of the budget of the National Urban League which is customarily raised in Greater New York. The total sum sought is \$350,000, to be divided into three parts according to the budgets of the three co-operating organizations.

This is the bare statement of the campaign plans. What this campaign means, however, in co-operation, in a rallying together of friends and supporters of the Urban League, in advance toward a wider racial understanding and good will, that is another story, and a good one. Securing the finances of these three organizations for three years ahead is going to put them on a more permanent and far more effective basis than they have ever yet enjoyed. Anyone engaged in work of this nature knows that financial worry is the greatest deterrent to effective work. It is like a horse-fly continually settling on the famous one-armed paper hanger.

The Urban League has progressed a long way in the fifteen years of its existence. It and its various affiliations have accomplished much. A brief review of its most recent achievements will serve, perhaps, to point out the way in which it is moving and will suggest the further achievements that this mutual campaign is going to make possible.

"A practical year of inter-racial co-operation," Eugene K. Jones calls the year 1925 in the history of the National Urban League. Its objectives for that year were the establishment of a National Department of Industrial Relations, which was accomplished; the extension of the movement to additional local communities, which was accomplished; the operation of its Department of Research and Investigation, which was accomplished; the continuation of its social service training plan, which was done; and the continued rendering of information and advice on all matters pertaining to Negro life in America, which was done.

In this last matter, no higher tribute could be paid the League, and no more conclusive evidence of its standing could be found than the fact that in 1925 students from almost every country in the world turned to the League for information on racial problems.

The establishment of the Minneapolis Urban

League; the adoption of the League by seven new Community Chests, bringing the total number to 27; the extension of OPPORTUNITY's influence so that it is now used in 150 study groups, libraries, and sociological classes; the completion of the survey of the Negroes of Trenton, N. J.; the national survey made by Mr. Jones; new and intense activities of the local Leagues of many cities—these are a few of the solid accomplishments of 1925.

The Brooklyn Urban League, in its report just published, shows equal effort and equal results. Because of the inter-connection between this League and the Lincoln Settlement, its work is more largely welfare and relief work than the work of most locals.

Its Juvenile Court work extended to 658 cases. The Nursery activities cared for 6,469 children. A kindergarten was started, with a Board of Education teacher. Visiting Nurses operating from the League handled 8,169 cases. Of 395 applicants for employment, 386 were placed. Health work, convalescent and hospital work, relief cases, fresh air work, housing improvement, and a number of similar lines of endeavor were followed.

In Harlem, the New York Urban League supervised recreation playgrounds and daily excursions of children to the city's parks. It managed a convalescent home for men, and another for women, accommodating 65 patients for from 2 to 6 weeks. Of more than 3,000 applicants for work it placed 1,083, finding for them better work or more practicable work than they could otherwise have had.

Could the total number of individual contacts made by these three organizations be added up, it would be well in excess of 50,000. That is to say, fifty thousand individuals were either helped out of a tight place, or were given a wider comprehension of what racial relations should be. *These fifty thousand different achievements could have been made and would have been made by no other agency.*

When the death rate is unnecessarily high; when there is an excess of crime in a Negro district; when delinquency is uncontrolled; when our people are forced to live in dilapidated tenements and are subjected to extortionate rents; when streets and backyards are left uncleaned in Negro districts; when the adjustment between racial groups slips up and harsh friction occurs—then the people have become accustomed to appeal to the Urban League.

Therefore the campaign which is now starting will find many friends and will consolidate the ranks. Anyone, now who is willing to help will find friends and a welcome at campaign headquarters. Volunteers are going to be needed, and the call for them is issued. Within a few days of the appearance of this issue of OPPORTUNITY, committee and organization will be announced in the newspapers—a Brooklyn Committee, a Down-Town New York Committee, and an Up-Town New York Committee. The intensive campaign

will start on May 17th.

It is not going to be easy, but it is going to be done. The League has a record of success.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 5, 1926

ROCKEFELLER BUYS HARLEM HOMES SITE

He Is Expected to Use Whole
City Block to Build Low-Rent
Houses for Negroes.

PRICE PUT AT \$500,000

Purchase Is Looked On as Step in
Cheap-Housing Program—Plans
for Area Are Under Way.

The fourth step in the John D. Rockefeller Jr. program for providing low-rent homes became known yesterday with the announcement of his purchase of an entire city block in the northern section of Harlem. The block contains sixty city lots and is bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, McCoomb's Dam Place, West 149th and West 150th Streets. It was held by the sellers at approximately \$500,000.

Contracts for the purchase of the site were signed last Friday between the Empire Mortgage Company, a holding company for the Rockefellers' real estate, and the Schulte Real Estate Company, Inc. The sellers bought the property six weeks ago from Vincent Astor, in whose family the title had been vested for many years. The resale was announced yesterday by William A. White & Sons, the brokers in the transaction. Henry Shapiro & Co. acted as co-brokers. Jerome Eisner represented the Schulte interests and Murray, Aldrich & Roberts acted for Mr. Rockefeller.

Plans for Site Considered.

Although no definite announcement was made as to what disposition Mr. Rockefeller would make of the property, its location is considered significant because of the needed construction of modern housing accommodations for negroes in Harlem. At the office of Andrew J. Thomas, architect, it was said that Mr. Thomas had under consideration half a dozen plans for improvement of the site. None of these, however, is in a definite stage, although it is understood that sketches have been drawn for one group of houses. Mr. Thomas, who acted as architect for Mr. Rockefeller on similar projects, is in Cleveland.

The property has frontages on five streets, the southerly boundary being 775 feet on West 149th Street, the northerly line with almost a similar frontage and its easterly line measures 200 feet on the west side of Seventh Avenue. The westerly end has a combined frontage of about 200 feet on Eighth Avenue and McCoomb's Dam Place, at the junction of these two thoroughfares. The plot contains approximately 150,000 square feet of ground area and is vacant except for the westerly half, which is improved at present with a moving picture theatre, a gasoline station, a number of one-story fireproof garages and some frame buildings. The purchase was made subject to some leases, which, however, can be canceled on ninety days' notice to the tenants, giving Mr. Rockefeller possession at the end of this period. The property is one block from the Harlem River, the block containing the car yards of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company intervening. It is one of the largest available plots on Manhattan Island.

Other Projects in Plan.

Mr. Rockefeller has under way or actually completed three other projects in his program for "good homes for low rents." Last Fall he bought a block of twenty-five lots at Mott Avenue and 158th Street, the Bronx, on which the needle trades unions had planned to build a \$2,000,000 cooperative apartment for their members. The unions encountered financial difficulties and Mr. Rockefeller took over the property, where he has the first unit

of a group of model homes under construction. The plans were drawn by Andrew J. Thomas and called for a \$1,500,000 development which may result in the erection of houses for 200 families.

About the same time last Fall tenants were moving into the new Rockefeller Garden Apartments on Avenue A, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, model flats in the erection of which only 52 per cent. of the ground area is used. They contain gardens and playgrounds and were also designed by Mr. Thomas. These houses have a frontage of 200 feet on Avenue A and 100 feet on the side streets. Mr. Rockefeller is also interested in the Bayonne Housing Company's model tenements for oil workers at Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Rockefeller recently extended his interest in behalf of moderate-priced housing for wage earners by taking \$150,000 in stock in the City Housing Corporation, which was founded in 1924 and which has built a \$2,000,000 "garden" colony in Queens, accommodating 350 families. A \$60,000,000 residential development by Mr. Rockefeller on land adjacent to the famous Forest Hills estate, in Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland, was announced about a year ago.

Colored Men Receive Survey Appointments

New York—Mayor Walker of New York City has appointed a number of prominent New York Colored citizens members of a Committee of 500 to advise the officials of the City of New York in discovering and planning to meet the needs of the growing metropolis. The Colored members of the Mayor's committee are: James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The Crisis; Eugene Kinore Jones, Secretary of the Urban League; John E. Neil, of the firm of Neil and Parker; Dr. Louis T. Wright; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner; and Lester A. Walton, journalist.

Among the duties of the Committee will be to report on housing and zoning, port facilities, traffic regulations, sanitation, parks and playgrounds and new sources of municipal revenue.

The Committee comprises many of the outstanding persons in New York civic and social life, including bank presidents and industrial leaders, jurists, educators, welfare workers, engineers and representatives of all walks of life. Among the prominent members of the Committee are: the Presidents of New York and Columbia Universities, the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the Presidents of the New York Life Insurance Co., of the New York Times, of the Herad-Tribune, etc.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
MAY 5, 1925

Rockefeller Jr. Buys Harlem Site for Homes

Purchase Is Believed His First
Move in Answer to Plea by
Negroes for Aid in Solv-
ing Housing Problem

Plans Not Announced

Model Apartments May Be
Built on Athletic Field
Formerly Held by Astors

John D. Rockefeller jr. is reported to be planning a group of model apartment houses in the Negro section of Harlem, where yesterday he bought Ontario Field, the old athletic field of Harlem, extending from Seventh to Eighth Avenues, between 149th and 150th Streets.

The plans of Mr. Rockefeller for improving the property were not available, but it was said that he had been asked some time ago by a delegation of Negro leaders in Harlem to lend his aid in the housing problems there. It is believed that his purchase is the answer to their request and that within a short time he will announce through Andrew J. Thomas, his architect, his plans for the Harlem block, the largest vacant property in Manhattan. Mr. Thomas designed the model apartments built by Mr. Rockefeller in Avenue A.

Astors Had Owned Site

The Harlem block was acquired from the Schulte Company in the name of the Empire Mortgage Company through William A. White & Sons, Mr. Rockefeller's brokers. There are sixty lots in the property, which the Astor family owned for many years.

Mr. Rockefeller has become extensively interested in housing problems since his co-operation in the Bayonne Garden Apartments. These apartments in the factory district of Bayonne N. J., house many Standard Oil Company employees and have been the subject of several studies as examples of successful solution of the housing problem for factory workers. The apartments are separated by gardens and the rents are low.

The Avenue A apartments are between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. There are five buildings with eighty-two apartments. The buildings are six stories high and occupy only 56 per cent of ground area. Eighty per cent is permitted by the city ordinance.

Rooms Are Large, Light

The rooms are larger than the building laws require and there is at least one bathroom for every apartment. Every room has windows on at least two sides. Rents are scaled to bring in 6 per cent on the investment plus 2 per cent for amortization.

When the buildings were opened last

fall Mr. Thomas announced he had been commissioned to prepare a design for Mr. Rockefeller for a garden apartment group in Mott Avenue, the Bronx, between 158th and 159th Streets. Mr. Rockefeller also has an interest in the Sunnyside Community of the City Housing Corporation in Queens, which limits its profits to 6 per cent. He bought \$150,000 worth of stock in the corporation last October.

His wife has been interested in the various housing projects. When the Avenue A apartments were opened she said:

"Nothing that Mr. Rockefeller has done recently has pleased me more than his building of the Avenue A garden homes and his part in the construction of the Bayonne garden apartments, because I know that homes with sunshine and fresh air and beauty are essential for all of us."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 17, 1925

THE URBANIZED NEGRO.

Post-war immigration restriction has lifted the ever-pressing negro problem into a new and highly significant phase. Traditionally our effort has been to equip negroes for rural-industrial life in the South. The recent shortage of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, and the consequent increase of urban industrial wages, have brought a vast migration into Northern commercial centres. People brought up to country life have been plunged into the life of the city. The race problem has been transferred from an environment in which it has been long familiar to an environment of strangers too often exasperated by economic competition. What has happened in Chicago and in Carteret is only the earnest of what may be expected during the many years that will be required to establish mutual understanding and forbearance. To this situation the National Urban League, organized fifteen years ago, has now addressed itself with practical energy and scientific acumen.

Its report for 1925 tells of contacts established with forty cities now conducting Urban League programs. Although the national organization scrupulously refrains from pressing its services upon cities that do not ask for them, it has sought out and made preliminary studies of communities where the need seems likely soon to arise. Thus on the Pacific Coast the negro population has swelled to nearly 5,000 in San Francisco, to 6,000 in Seattle and to 10,000 in Oakland. With a view to preparing graduates for skilled industrial work in the North, the league has held con-

ferences with the heads of twenty-one Southern trade-training schools. Through its Department of Research it has furnished data to students and professors studying various phases of negro sociology. It lately began a research into the relation of negro workers to trade unions; and, with its labors half completed, it has located 65,000 who are already union members. Everywhere the effort is to create the understanding of negro character and capability which alone can allay the racial and economic conflict. Through its official magazine, Opportunity, the league publishes abstracts of surveys and other pertinent information, together with poems and stories expressive of negro ability and aspiration. Several of its poems and no less than eight stories were republished in the anthologies of last year.

As yet New York and Brooklyn have been comparatively free from racial conflicts, but nowhere is the danger greater. The National Urban League is now endeavoring to raise a fund of \$375,000 to finance its activities among us, and receives contributions at 8 East Forty-first Street.

NEGRO WORKERS HOLD INSTITUTE

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Number of Prominent White
People Take Part in Program.

Classes Are Being Conducted
in Every Phase of Welfare
and Social Activity.

JAN 15 1926

WINSTON-SALEM, Jan. 14.—The Public Welfare Institute for Colored Workers opened the regular classes at the Winston-Salem Teachers college this morning with 38 colored and two white workers enrolled in the classes. Altogether there were 50 present, there being 10 visitors, including a number of prominent white welfare workers from various sections of the state.

Eighteen of the colored workers enrolled are from various cities and counties in the state, known as paid workers. Seven are from various North Carolina Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. associations. Others included workers from various social service organizations, including the Efland Training School for Delinquent Colored Girls; the Morrison Training School for Colored Boys, the Memorial Industrial school and from various church social service societies.

The two white workers enrolled are Miss Bertha Richards, dean of the Bishop Tuttle Memorial school for colored girls, Raleigh, and Miss Emelie Tillotson, instructor in the school.

Workers came from practically every section of the state, from as far west as Asheville and as far east as Wilmington and Elizibeth City. Sections in the central part of the state were also represented; including Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, High Point and other cities and counties.

Classes conducted included social work, taught by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson community organization, taught by Lieutenant Oxley and social case records, taught by Miss Lily E. Mitchell.

This afternoon classes were taught in serial case work records, especially pertaining to juvenile courts, probation school attendance and the child labor law.

NEGRO DRIVE FOR COMMUNITY CHEST CLOSES TOMORROW

Lieutenant Oxley To Address
Meeting In Negro High
School

The negro drive for community chest fund will close tomorrow afternoon at a meeting to be held in the negro high school building at 4 o'clock. Negro spirituals will be sung and a chorus will give a number of musical selections.

The feature of the meeting will be an address by Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, director of the bureau of work among negroes, state board of charities and public welfare. Lieutenant Oxley has spent considerable time and thought on this subject, and his talk will no doubt be interesting and instructive.

The colored quota for the community chest in High Point is \$1,000, and it is believed that the workers will go well over the top when the final check-up is made.

During the past 16 months the negroes of the state have raised \$91,000 for community chest and other welfare drives, of which amount \$34,000 was contributed by negroes alone, the balance being donations by white citizens and county and city funds.

Reports from the chairman of various committees and leaders in the work of raising the quota will be heard at the meeting tomorrow.

TUTTLE SCHOOL FOR TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

Raleigh, N. C., August 31.—To prepare social and religious workers for the most effective service the Bishop Tuttle School for Social Training housed in its new and modern plant will open its second annual session here on September 22. The course of study covers two years and includes classes in sociology, case work, community organization, child welfare, hygiene, psychology, teacher training, history of Christianity, and Bible. In addition to classroom work, provision is made for practical experience in the courts, hospitals, state institutions, churches and Sunday schools.

The faculty is composed of Miss Bertha Richards, Dean; Miss M. E. Edwards, Miss P. Snodgrass, E. W. Johnson, E. C. Binford, and the staff of St. Agnes Hospital. There will be lecture courses also by a number of specialists from the University of North Carolina. Two years of college work is required for entrance. Miss Richards, the Dean, will be glad to correspond with any one desiring training of this character.

AUG 4 5 1926

North Carolina Negro Broadcasts On Welfare Work

Sun-Journal Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, Aug. 25.—Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the bureau of work among negroes of the state board of charities and public welfare will make an address on "Negro Welfare in North Carolina," from station WNAC Boston, Mass., this morning at 10:30.

This is the second time that North Carolina's public welfare work has "been on the air." On April 16

Miss Elizabeth Kelly broadcast an address on public welfare work in the state, from the Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Radio station in Chicago.

The special bureau for work among the negroes was organized in January, 1925, in order to carry out the amplification of a state-wide program which had been in existence for many years. The efforts of the bureau to direct the activities of the negroes along the lines of social work has met with such marked success that the plan has been followed by several other states.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Observer

JUL 17 1926

WELFARE WORK AMONG NEGROES

Lieutenant Oxley Speaker at
Closing Session of Institute.

Points to Fact That Percent-
age of Negroes in Prison Is
Steadily Decreasing.

Special to The Observer.

CHAPEL HILL, July 16.—"North Carolina is acting on the principle that you cannot carry one race upward and neglect the other in its education, health and welfare work," said Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the bureau for work among negroes of the state board of charities and public welfare, addressing the closing session of the seventh annual public welfare institute being conducted at the university.

"That this principle is correct," he continued, "is shown by the fact that only 38 per cent of the population of the state prison are negroes, compared with 60 per cent in 1915."

BURLESQUE DINNER.

The institute came to a close last night with a burlesque dinner at the Carolina Inn, which proved to be a very entertaining addition to the usual program.

The program of the institute, which has been in progress for the past week, has been filled with timely addresses on subjects bearing directly on the work of the social workers, and the sessions have been characterized by intense interest.

Today's program was taken up with reports on special projects and in round table discussions on moth-

ers' aid, child welfare, probation, methods of organization and co-operation, negro welfare, detention homes and related subjects.

Lieutenant Oxley, reviewing the accomplishments of the negro bureau, stated that the North Carolina plan for organizing negroes for welfare work, which has attracted wide attention, has been used in the last eighteen months for organizing eighteen counties, using every available agency, especially the fraternal orders, to make it possible for the negroes themselves to work out their social problems.

INSTITUTIONAL TYPES.

Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, commissioner of public welfare, urged the county superintendents of public welfare, urged the county superintendents of public welfare to foster in every way the habit of thinking in terms of district rather than county, in dealing with some special types of institutions, such as homes for the aged, jails and detention homes.

B. L. Baker, probation officer of Mecklenburg county, advised the social workers to seize every opportunity to work with the children who come under the juvenile court. "Probation work is the most important phase of the whole juvenile court work," he said, "since it is the constructive rather than the corrective part."

Greensboro, N. C.

MAY 12 1926

Work Among Colored Women

This department of the Public Welfare Department of the Federation is concerned with work among colored women for the benefit of their own people, and with the promotion of friendly and helpful relations between the two races living side by side in almost every section of our state.

Our aims and efforts in this matter are in harmony with those of the Christian churches, the Young Womans Christian Association, and many local agencies which are making real progress toward promoting friendly racial relations. We depend very largely for guidance and information on those branches of our state government which deal directly and exclusively with the Negro citizens; namely the Negro Divisions of the Educational and Health Departments and the Bureau for Negroes of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Fortunately for us these important bureaus are all well organized and are headed up by men and women of practical common sense who have the entire confidence of both races. It is largely due to these officials and those who preceded them as, well as to the character of our citizenry, that North Carolina is pointed to as the southern

state having the most commendable relations between the two races. While rejoicing in this, even a superficial study of what the state is doing in education, in health, in public welfare, together with what is undertaken by religious, civic and charity organizations, makes it evident that there is still much to be desired. Much that only the progressive women, that is to say the club women, of the state can do.

For inspiration and suggestion as to methods of co-operation between the white and the colored people of our commonwealth, we are greatly aided by the state committee on Interracial Co-operation. A committee of our own people which came into existence under Governor Bickett, whose usefulness to both races has been tried and tested.

The character of work to be undertaken by any local club in co-operation with the colored people of the town depends greatly on the relations already existing between the individuals of the two races in that particular community. Any general rules designed for every club to follow would be ill-timed and might do more harm than good. It is however possible to make some very definite suggestions to the individual club woman in regard to establishing helpful relations with her colored neighbors.

First of all, get better acquainted with the colored people of your community, making every effort to know the educated ones and those who are leaders socially and religiously. If you show yourself sympathetic, you may be a welcome visitor at the schools, the churches, and even the parent-teacher associations, and you may be invited to other gatherings. Check up what you observe with the local facts in regard to school and church attendance, employment and wages, especially of women and children, housing, lighting, street paving, etc. While doing this, keep an open mind, do not begin by criticising the town officials or by "preaching" to the colored people.

Second, watch your step and your speech! It is the easiest thing to speak humorously, slightly, even contemptuously of a Negro. It is a common habit and easily gives offence which may have serious results in time of stress. Perhaps you will have to cut out some of your favorite negro jokes, while others will remain classic for all time and all races.

Take every opportunity to speak a word of appreciation for any praiseworthy

action, and if you must censure, do it with the same judgment you would exercise toward those of your own race of the same degree of responsibility.

If as a club woman you have worked successfully, along these lines, and have been able to grasp in some degree the Negro's point of view, you are now ready to enter into some form of organized club activity which has for its definite object the good of the colored people. It

may be that the club can undertake to fill some real material need, such as financing a community nurse, or a welfare worker. This should be done with the co-operation of the colored citizens—get them to form a committee which will serve as an auxiliary to yours, meeting with you and keeping in close touch with the work. You may be able to help the

women establish a nursery for children of working women or to organize classes for mothers in which the care of the home and the children will be taught. A promising girl or boy may be helped to go to a special school for study. Books and clothing may be supplied to those who need them, and clubs for girls organized in which training in right ideals of conduct and home making will be taught preferably by women of their own race.

But far more important than any material things which you may supply, is the way you do it. If you can get people to help themselves or their more needy members, you are doing them a double service. The Negroes are more in need of ideals and of encouragement to noble living and noble endeavor than they are in need of any thing which the white man from his abundance can give them. Your constant aim should be to awaken in them race pride and a desire to emulate the best and wisest leaders of their own color.

Your work will be a success if it gradually brings about a more just appreciation of the material and spiritual needs of the colored part of your population, and a willingness and determination on the part of officials and individuals to supply these needs. As honest citizens we can be satisfied with nothing less than justice and equal rights for the Negro in our courts and in business transactions. And it is what the Negro wants. When he is assured of it and when he begins to feel that he can count on the sympathetic co-operation of the best citizens in his legitimate endeavors, he becomes more contented, more industrious, more trustworthy and incidentally more valuable in the community.

This committee suggests no new scheme for solving the difficult race problem which confronts the south, but we do suggest ways of procedure which tend to break down prejudice, suspicion and injustice and promise to bring in an era of justice, understanding and Christian sympathy. The club women of other states (while struggling with their own peculiar problems) are looking to North Carolina to see if we are grasping our opportunity. Can we work out a plan of racial co-operation which shall meet the demands of a modern social conscience, and be true to our Christian traditions? When we meet in Asheville in June, we can add no contribution to the consideration of the "American Home" which will be more appreciated than "better home life for both races in North Carolina through co-operation and mutual respect."

— (Mrs. T. W. Lingle,) Davidson
Chm. Work, among Colored Women.
ELIZABETH A. L. TIMES
JULY 12, 1925

MILLION DOLLARS WANTED FOR NEGRO WELFARE

Now comes a plan to raise a MILLION DOLLARS to "save the youth and lift humanity" among the Negro population of the country.

Analyzed, it is proposed to carry on the same work that is being done by the Y. M. C. A. among the young manhood of the country, the same kind of work that is being done by the Hebrews through the Y. M. H. A., the same kind of work that is being done by the Knights of Columbus among the Catholic young manhood of the country, the same kind of work that is being done by many churches which carry on community club house work.

The Negroes have a great work to perform, and it is fine to know that leaders in their race are assuming their responsibilities. The time to make good citizenship is with the boys and girls, the young men and young women. The Negroes cannot afford to neglect their young people in building citizenship and character.

NEWS

DEC 22 1926

NEGRO WELFARE AGENTS TO MEET

Imposing Array of Speakers For
Conference in Winston-
Salem in January

WINSTON-SALEM, Dec. 21—(AP)—An imposing array of speakers will take part in the Second Public Welfare Institute for Negro Social Workers, to be held here at Teachers College January 12-14. Plans for the meeting are being made by L. L. A. Oxley, head of the Division of Negro Work of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

The institute will open with a mass meeting Wednesday evening, January 12. The general field of public welfare will be covered in the open discussion and specific parts of it will be brought out in the special addresses.

Classes will be formed for discussions of county organization, state institutions for dependents, defective and delinquents; care of dependent and neglected children; mental and social hygiene.

Among the speakers and instructors who will take part in the institute are, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Raleigh, President of the State Social Service Conference; Col. W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem, chairman of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare; Mrs. Kate Burr Johnston, Raleigh, and other members of the State Welfare staff; Mrs. C. G. Doak, Raleigh; Franklin O. Nichols, New York, of the American Social Hygiene Association; Forester B. Washington, Philadelphia, and Dr. Howard W. Oum, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Better Housing, Health Conditions, On Solution High Mortality

"We must look after the health of these people," said Dr. Donnell in great seriousness.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

Durham Leaders Point Way. Carolinas Preparing to Take Message To Cleveland, Philadelphia, Inviting League For 1927.

(Special Cor. for the A. N. P.)

Durham, N. C., April 1.—Leading business men of this city have become amazed at the increased mortality of the Negro, not only in sections of the South, but in the cities of the North affected by the migration. Statistics disclosed by actuaries of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, especially among the young people in the South, and the old people of the North, indicate an increase in mortality that is well nigh alarming.

"There is only one way out," declared C. C. Spaulding, president of the company, in a special interview with the Associated Negro Press, "and that is an improvement in housing conditions, in the cities and rural districts, and a continuous campaign of education in living conditions by the press, schools, and pulpit. These efforts, of course, must have the hearty support of business men, and well-wishers of the race everywhere.

"In the big housing developments throughout the country, we must not only be beneficiaries, but we must initiate plans of real development. This is especially true in the cities of the North where thousands are employed in industries. The business men should devise ways and means themselves to relieve living conditions in insanitary locations.

The Durham group, famous the country over for their co-operative developments, back their theories up with actions. A tour of the new residential district will prove this conclusively. Through their various organizations they are putting up houses, modern, different,

equipped with all latest conveniences; they are making new streets and naming them for early settlers and well-known citizens. The city government is co-operating in fine shape. Durham has a city manager and council.

Business League Preparing For Cleveland

Durham recently put on a city-wide drive for development of the Negro Business League. It was successful. They have over 1,200 members, the city was electrified, white and black, by the vigor of the drive. The daily newspapers carried columns on the achievements, and the reaction has been found in new ideas, new enterprises, and new buildings. The League has a full time secretary.

Already preparations are under way for the approaching session of the National Negro Business League in Cleveland, Ohio, in August. George W. Cox, president; H. M. Michaux, vice president; P. McCants Andrews, secretary; J. H. Dailey, asst. secretary; J. C. Scarborough, treasurer; and E. R. Merrick, budget manager. "We are going to take one or two carloads of delegates to Cleveland to the national convention, and we are inviting the 1927 session to Durham," said Secretary Andrews. "If any other city can approach Durham in entertainment of the League, let it stand forth and say it," said Secretary Andrews to The Associated Negro Press. A visit here would convince the most skeptical of the statement.

Health, Better Health, More Health

Dr. Clyde Donnell, Secretary of the National Medical Association, who is also chief medical officer of the North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co., is not only pushing "Health Week" with vigor and intensity, assisted by Dr. Roscoe Brown, but will go to the National Association Convention in Philadelphia in August, with an enlarged program on health development,

DEC 9 1926

State Negro Welfare Work Conspicuous Achievement

In Six Years Definite Program Has Worked Out Real Accomplishment

WELFARE DEPARTMENT
LARGELY RESPONSIBLE

Use of Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund Enables Work To Advance

By NELL BATTLE LEWIS.

Six years ago in North Carolina there was no State institution for delinquent Negro boys, no institution of any kind for delinquent Negro girls, no provision by the State for crippled Negro children and no definite program of public welfare for this race. Today there are all of these things. This praise-worthy social advance represents one of the most conspicuous accomplishments of the N. C. State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

This board, however, is not solely responsible for increased provision of this kind for Negroes in North Carolina, although more than any other agency it is responsible for the growth of sentiment in the State which has made this provision possible.

Until 1924 public welfare work among the Negroes in North Carolina was done almost entirely by the white county superintendents of public welfare. These busy officers had little time or funds to devote to this branch of their work. They did the best they could, but it was evident to the State Board that a definite and adequate program for Negro welfare should be inaugurated.

The appropriation to the State Board by the General Assembly was insufficient to permit establishment of a separate bureau for work among the Negroes which was wished. Consequently, through Dr. Howard W. Odum, Director of the School of Public Welfare at the University of North Carolina, and then consult-

ing sociologist of the State Board and Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, the administrators of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund were approached on this matter. The administrators of this fund already knew the character of the work done by the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare and the interest and co-operation given by the State University. Therefore a grant was made from the Rockefeller Fund for public welfare work among the Negroes in this State. The Bureau of Work Among the Negroes became a fact, a definite division under the State Board. The board considers that in the two years this bureau has existed its work has abundantly justified itself and recommends that the General Assembly of 1927 make a sufficient appropriation to carry it on.

Under the bureau there are now 20 counties organized for Negro welfare work with 14 workers.

A fortunate selection of a Negro to head this bureau was made. Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, formerly professor of social science at St. Augustine's School and during the World War a morale officer in the United States Army, was chosen. He has gifts which well fit him to carry on this work successfully,—tact, intelligence, enthusiasm and remarkable powers of organization. The account of what he has accomplished in the two years he has directed this work is one of the most encouraging parts of the biennial report of the State Board of Public Welfare soon to be published. The recent Negro welfare drive in Wake county which culminated in the interesting meeting last Sunday attended by some 3,000 persons, white and colored, was engineered by Lieutenant Oxley.

In the course of their work representatives of the State Board of Public Welfare came upon many crippled Negro children who needed attention. The number of these was brought to light by the State-wide census of crippled children taken about four years ago by the State Board of Public Welfare in co-operation with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. But after these crippled

Negro children were found, there was no place to which they could be sent for treatment. The Commissioner of Public Welfare brought the matter to the attention of Mr. B. N. Duke, who generously gave \$15,000 for the establishment of a ward for Negro children at the State Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia. This ward has recently been opened and can care for 30 patients. At present it is full.

For the establishment of the institution for delinquent Negro girls at Edland in 1922 the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs is responsible, although the State Board of Public Welfare has been keenly interested in the institution and the Commissioner of Public Welfare and the Wake County Superintendent of Public Welfare, Mrs. F. W. Bickett, always a friend of the Negroes, are honorary members of the board of trustees. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare together with the N. C. Legislative Council of Women favors the State of North Carolina taking over this institution which, it is hoped, will be done by the General Assembly of 1927.

Establishment of the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys by the General Assembly of 1921 had for several years been one of the recommendations of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

GREENSBORO, N. C. 22075

MAR 12 1926

CALL MEETING NEGRO CITIZENS

Mass Meeting Called For Sunday, March 21, To Plan Negro's Part In Chest Drive

Negro citizens who are interested in the work of the community chest and are willing to help with the 1926 drive are asked to attend a meeting that has been called for Sunday, March 21. The place of meeting will be announced at a later date.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal church, and E. P. Wharton, members of the Guilford County Inter-racial commission, who were appointed by chairman George L. Stansbury to assist in organizing a special negro division, met yesterday with president Blufford, of A. and T. college, and Watson Law, probation officer, to discuss plans whereby the negro's part in the canvass is to be carried out.

At the meeting on March 21, Rev. Mr. Hughes and Rev. R. T. Weatherly, pastor of St. Matthews Methodist church, will be the principal speakers. All negro citizens of the city are urged to attend the meeting and help to outline plans whereby the first venture with a negro division in connection with the chest can be carried out successfully.

Negro Women Of City Get Real Training In Common Sense School

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

One of the quiet, steady forces that is striving to build a better negro citizenship in Asheville is the Common Sense School of Home Industries, which has been in operation under the leadership of Margaret Jones at the Y. M. I. building on Eagle street for the past six months.

Gathering about her a small group of young mothers, who did not know even how to make the clothes needed by their families, Margaret, who is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a volunteer social worker, set to work to teach these women in the shortest possible time and in the most interesting way how to handle their clothing and household sewing problems so as to get the best results, and she has accomplished what she set out to do.

Last Tuesday she graduated a class of five women, and the exhibit of clothes and household fixings made by these women told the tale of successful endeavor. There were books filled with samples of the different stitches and models of all kinds of garments. The women had cut their own patterns for the models and had finished them in every detail like real garments. Following this preliminary training, they were put to work cutting patterns

and devoting her spare time to the advancement of the interests of her race. She has achieved remarkable leadership among her people, who it is said, trust her and believe in her sincerity of purpose. She was the organizer of the Negro Y. W. C. A., the Red Cross, and the negro women's political club, which registered 125 women. She is now engaged in an effort to organize a day nursery under the auspices of the city federation of negro women's clubs, and is serving on the inter-racial committee.

Those who received certificates of graduation from the Common Sense School of Home Industries are: Harriet Weaver, Alberta G. Dillard, Genevieve Cornelia Wright, Leila Ada Foster, and Anna Carey Patterson.

NEGRO WELFARE WORKERS MEET

State Conference To Be
Held At Teachers College During January.

Approximately 75 negro welfare workers are expected to attend the annual State-wide institution for negro welfare workers which will be held at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College early in January, the date to be announced later. The workers have decided to hold their annual institutions here in the future.

Discussion of their work in various sections of the State will be made at the three-day meeting. Miss Mary Frances Camp, in charge of the county organization work at State headquarters, expects to attend the meeting and will lend her assistance in developing the negro welfare work along the same lines as the white workers. A number of other white workers from throughout the State are expected to attend the meeting.

Competent instructors will be here to present the various courses in welfare work. The night session will be given over to inspirational meetings with addresses by white and negro leaders. The welfare workers at the meeting will include probation officers of the negro departments, negro nurses and other workers.

The Forsyth County Welfare Department will assist the school in serving as hosts to the many visitors.

Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, colored, has been put in charge of the State workers of his race, and is said to be doing exceptional work. He is widely known as a singer. Born in Boston of poor parentage he is said to have worked his way thru Harvard University by sing-

ing. He has toured Europe with a glee club. Following his return he went into welfare work and now is in charge of the State's welfare workers at Raleigh, working under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, of which Col. William A. Blair of Winston-Salem is chairman.

SUN

DEC 14 1926

NEGRO SOCIAL WORKERS WILL OPEN MEETING

Meeting in Winston-Salem Will
Be Represented by Workers
from All Sections of State.

From The Sun's Raleigh Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

RALEIGH, Dec. 18.—The second public welfare institute for negro social workers will take place in Winston-Salem at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, January 12, 13 and 14, 1927, according to the plans announced by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oakley, head of the division of negro work of the state board of charities and public welfare.

The institute will open with a mass meeting to be held Wednesday evening, January 12, in the auditorium of the Teachers' College. While the general field of public welfare will be covered in the open discussions, every effort has been made to have a specific phase of social work covered in the program of each day.

The subjects to be discussed in the classes include: county organization, state institutions for dependents, defectives and delinquents; care of dependent and neglected children; mental and social hygiene.

It is expected that negro welfare assistants, probation officers, case workers, officers and workers from private social agencies, ministers, community workers, special teachers, public health nurses, and citizens interested in social welfare work will attend the meetings.

Workers employed by city and county departments of public welfare will be furnished room and board at the college without charge. All others may arrange for their room and board while in attendance through Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, director of the division of negro work, state board of charities and public welfare, Raleigh, N. C.

Among the speakers who will

make addresses and hold classes during the institute are: Dr. Carl C. Taylor, president of the state social conference, Raleigh; Colonel W. A. Blair, chairman of the state board of charities and public welfare, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson and members of the staff of the state board; Mrs. C. G. Doak of Raleigh; Franklin O. Nichols of the American social hygiene association of New York city; Forrester B. Washington of Philadelphia and Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina.

DISPATCH

WELFARE INSTITUTE OF NEGROES JAN. 12

Will Be Held in Winston-Salem,
With Many Leaders Participat-
ing in the Program

Daily Dispatch Capital Bureau,
Lobby Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, Dec. 20.—The second public welfare institute for Negro social workers will take place in Winston-Salem at the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, January 12, 13, and 14, 1927, according to the plans announced by Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the division of negro work of the State board of charities and public welfare.

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Among the speakers who will make addresses and hold classes during the institute are: Dr. Carl C. Taylor, president of the State Service Conference, Raleigh; Colonel W. A. Blair, chairman of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson and members of the State Board; Mrs. C. G. Doak of Raleigh; Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City; Forrester B. Washington of Philadelphia, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina.

SUN

ASK INCREASED PROTECTION FOR NEGRO SECTION

Colored Spokesmen Ask City Council for More Adequate Policing; Two Bond Issues Voted at Session.

A representative delegation of colored citizens appeared at the meeting of council last night in an effort to secure more adequate police protection for the Hayti section of the city. The city fathers were appraised of several near serious incidents of the past few weeks, which might have resulted in racial disturbances had not prompt action on the part of cool heads intervened.

A further nuisance was discussed by the spokesmen from the section, that of the speeding that was indulged in on Fayetteville street during the late hours of the evening.

The police department stated that they had not been told of the incidents mentioned. The matter was then referred to the city manager who said that he would see that better protection was afforded the residents of the colored section, stating that if such a step was found necessary, he would ask for additional policemen.

Two bond issues were brought up before the meeting last night and both measures acted upon favorably by council. The first was for \$500,000 worth of bonds, authorized at a previous meeting. At this time steps were taken for the sale of the issue. In addition, an issue of \$50,000 for the purchase of a tract for negro cemetery purposes was au-

thorized.

Two property purchases were also authorized at the session last night. The first to be voted upon, was a tract on the north side of Geer street, between Roxboro and Mangum streets. The other was for the acquisition of a house and lot, costing \$2,110 on Carolina avenue. This latter piece was needed to open the street from Hillsboro road to Guess road.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEC 6 1926

NEGRO DRIVE TO MEET SOCIAL NEEDS SUCCESSFULLY ENDED.

The Negro Welfare Drive, by which the colored people of Raleigh started to begin the care of their selves \$3,000 in order to begin the care of their own public-social needs, came to a successful conclusion at a mass meeting Sunday in which one-third of the estimated 3,000 people in attendance were whites.

It has been a significant incident of this independent movement among the negroes of Raleigh that from the beginning their efforts have met with a decisively marked interest and spirit of co-operation among the citizenship as a whole. It is a matter of community encouragement that the question of the betterment of the conditions of life among the negroes should be thus accepted as a bi-racial problem. The manner in which the negroes attack it for themselves is merely a good stimulant to its final satisfactory solution.

Of the \$3,000 raised, it is to be noted that by far the greater part of the subscriptions was paid in cash. The program is thus definitely financed. It is one that starts modestly and will thus have all the more room to grow in popularity. Everybody connected with the management of this drive, actually or in sympathy, is to be congratulated.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOV 29 1926

NEGRO WELFARE DRIVE STARTS WITH PROPER RACIAL IMPETUS

The Raleigh Negro Welfare Drive, to continue during the week, is notable because of the degree of responsibility for its success which is being assumed by members of the race and their organizations. It is to be assumed, of course, that the white people will help. Their aid is necessary, but the colored people themselves are displaying in this matter of special charity and provision for social betterment a spirit of self-help and initiative that cannot be too highly commended.

Good conditions of living and of morals among negroes in a community in which the contacts between the races are those of an intimate service are of first importance to the civic life as a whole. These conditions of safety must have, however, the impetus of a realization of their need from within the collective mind of the members of the race themselves. This, we are glad to note, is well evidenced in the present case.

The first mass meeting to be held tonight at the First (Colored) Baptist Church is to be featured by addresses by the Governor, Mrs. Bickett, J. W. Bailey, and others. The speaking may be good, helpful and instructive, but the feature of the meeting must be the singing of the spirituals, which will be rendered by well trained choirs. These offerings of melody by native talent born to the tradition should make the series of meetings incident to the drive a delight to attend.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JULY 15, 1926

Cleveland Building Negro Girls' Home

Prayer Began It. Give Your Dollars to Complete It," was the slogan.

Ground for the new nine-story home of the Phillis Wheatley Association will be broken Aug. 1. The structure will be modern in design, construction and equipment, will accommodate nearly 200 girls and house the nine departments which are overcrowding the present quarters at East 40th Street and Central Avenue.

Camp Is Popular

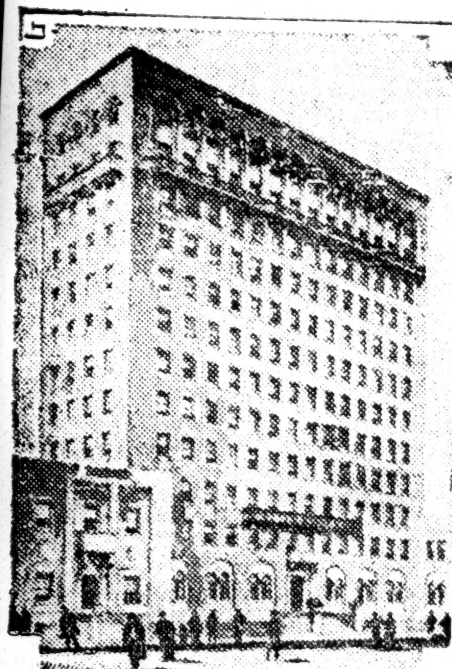
Among the other activities espoused by the association under the guidance of Miss Hunter is Camp Merriam, overlooking Lake Erie and adjoining one of the exclusive summer clubs of Lorain, Ohio. The camp is the objective of girls from Cleveland during the warm weather. Swimming, boating, tennis and frolicking in the open air are some of the diversions of the campers. Mrs. W. H. Merriam and Mrs. Stevenson Burke are among the wealthy patronesses.

Members of the mixed Board of Trustees of the Phillis Wheatley Association are: Miss Bertha L. Bailey, President; Mrs. W. H. Merriam, First Vice President; Mrs. H. S. Jones, Second Vice President; Mrs. W. T. Anderson, Third Vice President; Miss Jane E. Hunter, Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Reaugh, Chairman of Finance; J. R. Willie, Treasurer.

Mrs. D. W. Frackleton, Mrs. Stevenson Burke, Mrs. Frank A. Arter, Mrs. George R. Hooper, Mrs. John Ashbury, Mrs. R. H. Bishop Jr., Mrs. Dudley S. Blossom, Mrs. A. D. Baldwin, Mrs. L. O. Baumgardner, Mrs. Fred L. Taft, Mrs. Robert E. Lewis, Mrs. A. D. Eubanks, Mrs. Paul F. Sutphen, Mrs. A. T. Hills, Mrs. H. F. Harris, Mrs. George G. Jones, Mrs. Frank Lloyd, Mrs. B. L. Milliken, Mrs. Alexander Martin, Mrs. Davis E. Green, D. W. Frackleton and Mrs. Alexander McGaffin.

Miss Hunter, who was left an orphan in Abbeville, S. C., thirty-two years ago, is a product of the Presbyterian Missionary School of her native State, later taking a course in nurse-training at the Dixie Hospital, Hampton Institute, Virginia. Studying law four years at the Cleveland Law School following her exacting daily duties as Secretary of the association, she was one of 151 Clevelanders to pass the Ohio State Bar examination in December, 1925.

She gives most credit for the success of the Phillis Wheatley Association to the co-operation of the races. Her greatest ambition is to make the institution 80 per cent. self-supporting, and for Negroes of Cleveland to pay the 20 per cent. difference in the budget.



PROPOSED NEW HOME
OF PHILLIS WHEATLEY
ASSOCIATION



MISS
JANE
E.
HUNTER

came a beneficiary of the Cleveland Community Chest.

The budget for 1925 was \$80,000. There are now twenty-three professional workers and ten other employees on the payroll. The activities have grown until nine departments have been established, namely: girls' work, recreational, dramatic art, music, domestic science, boarding home, cafeteria, girls' club, employment bureau and three extension divisions. Through the industrial department more than 8,000 women and girls have been given employment, and 20,000 have taken advantage of the educational opportunities.

Citizens Aid Work

In 1924 the citizens of Cleveland, in appreciation of the constructive work done by the Phillis Wheatley Association for the community, gave

\$650,000 for the erection of a new Christian boarding home for Negro girls and women. Of this amount the colored people of the city contributed \$163,000, John D. Rockefeller, in memory of his mother, \$100,000, and white Clevelanders the remainder. Miss Hunter was the inspiring and energetic leader of the campaign to raise \$600,000 in which \$50,000 was oversubscribed. "A Nickel and a

Phillis Wheatly Ass'n to Have Nine Story Modern Edifice

By Lester A. Walton

Thirteen years ago Miss Jane E. Hunter, a trained nurse from Hampton Institute, worked in the homes of wealthy Cleveland families. She made valuable contacts and many friends. Manifesting deep concern over the serious inadequacy of housing facilities for single Negro girls, she founded the Phillis Wheatley Association. It has become a noteworthy piece of social work, whose remarkable development is primarily attributed to racial co-operation.

In July, 1913, a house was leased. Fifteen girls took up residence, and a paid worker was employed. The association started with a budget of \$1,500 a year. This was not increased until 1919, when the institution be-

OHIO CITY HAS BIG HOUSING CRISIS, CLAIM

Report Says Nearly Thirty
Thousand Live in Great
Discomfort

RELIEF IS UNDER WAY
Main Points Given in Survey
of Cincinnati Housing
Conditions

(By Preston News Service.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Better Housing League is making a strenuous effort to improve housing and sanitary conditions in Cincinnati. The league's surveys have shown that the cause of such poor health conditions being prevalent in Cincinnati is due to the fact that Negroes here live in the poorest houses and in the most unsanitary sections of the city.

The main points contained in the last report submitted by the League are:

"There are 30,000 Negro families living in 6,500 tenements in Cincinnati."

"The worst housing conditions exist among Negroes."

"The Better Housing League has combined with the Associated Charities to improve living conditions in Negro quarters."

"A complete housing survey of Cincinnati has been made to locate the worst sections of the city."

"Bootlegging, gambling, race prejudice, ignorance and lack of legitimate recreation are the stumbling blocks to progress in these sections."

"Our work is merely palliative and will not solve the problem. The real constructive work lies in safeguarding the future."

HEALTH CENTER IN CINCINNATI IS TO ALTER CONDITIONS

Shoemaker Welfare House Is
Formally Opened With An
Elaborate Program

Cincinnati, O. The recent formal opening of the Michael M. Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center, in the lower West End, marked the culmination of a development which is in keeping with Cincinnati's advanced program of social service work.

Distinguished citizens of both races were present to take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the opening and to give felicitous expression to their satisfaction and pleasure in the fruition of this splendid work.

Among the speakers on the second day's program were Mayor Murray Seasongood, the Rev. S. A. Brown, the Rev. G. R. Bryant, W. L. Anderson, F. A. B. Hall, Charles J. Livingood of the Thomas Emery estate; Bleecker Marquette of the Better Housing League and the Public Health Federation; and Miss Jennie D. Porter, principal Stowe School.

W. E. Kelvey's Orchestra, with a group of selected soloists, furnished an elaborate musical program.

Wide Interest In Work

Telegrams read indicate a widespread interest among sociologists, social workers, educators and race leaders in Cincinnati's colored social work. Among them were greetings and congratulations from President James R. Angell of Yale University; Prof. A. G. Keller, sociologist Yale University; Prof. L. E. Cutler, Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University; Emmet J. Scott, Howard University; E. K. Jones, National Urban League; R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Prof. Kelly Miller, sociologist, Howard University; Dr. J. E. Moorland, former head of colored work of the Y. M. C. A.; President John Hope, Morehouse College; G. E. Haynes, Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches; W. W. Alexander, executive head of the Commission on Interracial cooperation; George Phenix vice-principal Hampton Institute; A. C. Thayer, Atlanta Urban League; Wm. R. Connors, Negro welfare As-

sociation; Cleveland and N. B. Allen Columbus Urban League.

Located In Bottoms

The building is located in the bottoms of the lower West End of the city which has witnessed such a large influx, and where many bad social conditions exist. Fifty years ago, however, this section was the abode of the elite of the city. No wealth has moved out, but poverty has moved in.

The building in which the Center is housed is the gift of Mrs. Michael M. Shoemaker, in memory of her husband, whose name it bears, to be used for social work among colored people. With high ceilings, massive floors, valuable wood work, tiled floors, winding stairs, high vaulted hall-ways, this building could hardly be built today. When built over sixty years ago its cost was \$100,000.

Program Worked Out

A unique program has been worked out and is now being developed at the Shoemaker Center. On the main floor there is a clinic where white and colored physicians and nurses are working together to serve the health needs of the sick of the community. Regular sessions of medical surgical, venereal diseases, dental, pediatric and prenatal clinics will be held. It also affords an opportunity for colored physicians to develop and exercise skill in clinical work, having been deprived of that in the past. The public Health Federation, Babies Milk Fund Association, General Hospital, City Department of Health and Maternity Society are offering help and encouragement in developing this clinic.

A Big Experiment

On the second floor is the largest experiment in generalized case service in the country, colored or white. The community has been divided into seven districts with a case worker in each. These workers form the sole contact between the Center and the home except in the case of health and mental problems. A consultative staff of twelve experts from as many specialized agencies, advise these workers on the more technical problems which arise.

Using the family as the unit this department deals with problems in relief, juvenile and adult delinquency, desertion by husband or wife, poor housekeeping, ill chosen or poorly cooked food, poor housing, exorbitant rents, and working mothers. This department alone has a staff of eleven persons.

Located also in the building is a house-keeping center where housewives will be instructed in the do-

mestic arts and sciences; likewise a recreational and cultural center.

Part Of Community Chest

The entire project is being financed by the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, C. M. Bookman, executive secretary, who has had a vital interest in colored work. Among other leaders in the project are Bleecker Marquette, of the Public Health Federation and the Better Housing League, Miss Alice E. Richard, of the Associated Charities; Dr. A. C. Bachmeyer, General Hospital; Dr. Jerome Zeigler and Mrs. Laura V. Cuni, respective heads of the Clinic and Case Work Department.

The Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center is under the general years has engineered and developed Cincinnati's unique social service program, as a clearing house and medium of co-operation.

Studied Social Conditions

It has studied social conditions, brought Negro agencies into the Community Chest and enlisted the interest of white agencies, and welded the whole into a federation of nearly 30 agencies working for colored people. These agencies employ more than fifty colored workers and last year spent more than \$150,000 on colored work. The Association has for its executive secretary, James H. Robinson, trained at Fisk, Yale and Columbia. Its officers are John J. Emery, chairman; Max Hirsch, 1st vice chairman; F. M. Russell 2nd vice chairman; B. W. Overton, recording secretary; Misses M. Edith Campbell, Ethel Ideson and W. P. Dabney, executive committee. Many cities send representatives to inquire into the activities of this unique organization.

Commenting on the development of the center, Mr. Robinson said, "I doubt that in the annals of social work in America the magnanimity of the Cincinnati social agencies can be equalled; for when the development of the center was in doubt because of the lack of funds, more than 80 social agencies in the Community Chest willingly submitted to a reduction of their own budgets to make possible this great experiment in social service and race relations."

CINCINNATI O. TIMES STAR
APRIL 26, 1926

HEALTH CENTER WORK BEGUN FOR NEGROES

Mayor Aids in Exercises at
Shoemaker Homestead.

The work of bettering the condition of the negroes of Cincinnati was begun actively Monday at the Michael H. Shoemaker Health and Welfare Center at 667 West Fourth street, the former Shoemaker home, which was formally opened with speeches and a public inspection Sunday.

The building was donated to the Community Chest by Mrs. Shoemaker, on recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Frank H. Nelson, and is to house health and other social service agencies to promote the welfare of the negroes. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Community Chest, the Public Health Federation and the Negro Civic Welfare Association, which will have its West End offices on the second floor. The Better Housing League and Associated Charities will conduct a housekeeping center on the third floor, where the art of housekeeping will be taught and where mothers will be instructed in ways and means of making the family income and the family needs meet. The main floor is to be the clinic. There will also be recreational rooms.

Addresses at the opening exercises were made by Mayor Murray Seasongood, Miss Edith Campbell, president of the directors of the Negro Civic Welfare Association; Charles J. Livingood, representative of Mrs. Mary Emery, who has made extensive benefactions to the negroes of Cincinnati; Bleecker Marquette, executive secretary of the Public Health Federation and Better Housing League, F. A. B. Hall, president of the directors of Mercy Hospital; W. L. Anderson, secretary of the Board of the Colored Industrial School; Miss Jennie Porter, principal of the Harriett Beecher Stowe School, and the Rev. G. F. Bryant, Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church.

"This is a city for all, regardless of race, color or creed," declared Mayor Seasongood. He said that the opening of the new welfare center means much for the good of all the city, as it will help to better the physical, mental and moral condition of the negroes and will make for a better city.

Livingood said: "It is a wonderful thing we have here today, after a ten-year fight. The Shoemaker Center will benefit you and your children for all time to come."

Social Workers To Meet

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The first of the big conventions to be held in this city will be the National Conference of Social Workers which convenes next Monday and ends June 21 with over three thousand social workers in attendance during that time.

Special subjects of interest to the race members will be presented among them being that of Dr. H. L. Rockwood, City Health Commissioner who will speak of "The Effect of Negro Migration on Cleveland's Health Problem; the Substitution of Mexican and Negro Labor for European Emigrant Labor," by Charles Johnson, of New York City.

Discussion of this subject will be made by Forrester B. Washington of Philadelphia, and Dr. George B. Haynes of New York.

"Family Life of the Negro in the Small Town," will be the subject of E. Franklin Frazier of Atlanta, on Friday, May 28.

"The goal of all settlement work is to bring inspiration and the resources of higher life to a large number of people," Miss Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, told workers yesterday afternoon in Wade Park Manor.

"The settlement movement has been a factor in social education, drawing students of social problems to live as neighbors in the crowded districts."

Recently in England.

Miss Addams recently returned from England where she made a study of settlement methods in Toynbee hall, originated years ago to help England solve some of her social problems. The basic ideas which resulted in the establishment of Hull house were obtained from Toynbee hall.

"At that time," the speaker continued, "the state of Illinois had no factory legislation in regard to women and children, and little enforcement of compulsory education. Today these conditions have been largely remedied."

Miss Addams lays the cause of unrest and economic conditions not to the war, but to the Russian revolution, which she claims has produced a reaction against people who are seeking federal control to improve conditions, such as child labor regulation.

Welcomed by Cross.

Yesterday's sessions opened with an address of welcome by Cleveland R. Cross, president of the Cleveland Welfare federation. In the afternoon an inter-settlement folk festival was presented by the Cleveland Settlement union.

Today's meetings will be presided over by Miss Alice P. Gannett of the Goodrich house, Cleveland. The morning sessions to be devoted to a discussion of work with boys, music, dramatics and the election of officers.

In the afternoon Miss Constance Ridley and Robert Gould Shaw of Boston will talk on "The Negro in the Settlement." Dr. Graham Taylor of Chicago and Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement will address delegates at a conference dinner held at 6 p. m. in Wade Park Manor banquet room.

The conference of the National Federation of Settlements, the International Association of Policewomen and National Probation association are taking place prior to the opening of the National Conference of Social Work, which holds its first sessions here Wednesday in Masonic hall.

Open Information Booths.

Miss Selma Sullivan, chairman of the information committee of the National Conference of Social Work, announces booths will be opened in the chamber of commerce building, Hotels Winston, Statler and Hollenden for the convenience of delegates and guests.

Serving on the committee are Mrs. Raymond Atwood, Mrs. W. B. McAllister, Mrs. Bernard Brady, Mrs. H. L. Sanford, Miss Ruth Stone, Miss Grace Treat, Miss Mabel Ferris, Miss Maude Lawrence, Mrs. Walter Gold-

smith, Mrs. Thomas Veach and Miss Edith Odgers.

Many to Serve.

Cleveland women who will be on active duty at information booths are:

Mrs. Everett R. Castle, Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mrs. Amos Barron, Mrs. Frank Truxal, Mrs. Josephine Cannon, Mrs. R. J. Bulkeley, Mrs. Warner Bateman, Mrs. Seward Mett, Mrs. Prescott Burton, Mrs. Henry F. Pope, Mrs. Granberry Miller, Mrs. C. R. Cross, Mrs. R. Deutsch, Mrs. T. L. Felber, Miss Helen Coons, Mrs. Richard Cobb, Mrs. Charles F. Brush, jr., Miss Hilda Williams, Miss Lucy Greene, Mrs. Raymond Cragin, Miss Mabel Ferris, Mrs. Lawrence Hitchcock, Mrs. M. A. Black, Mrs. Alex Robinson, Mrs. Charles A. Brayton, Miss Effie Childs, Mrs. H. S. Bassett, Mrs. Ray S. Gehr, Mrs. Mathew Bergin, Mrs. Clark Role, Mrs. Herman Lehr, Mrs. Ralph Waterbury, Mrs. Herbert W. Strong, Mrs. Waldemar Meekes, Mrs. Owen Locke, Mrs. E. A. Williams, Mrs.

Brooks, Shepard, Mrs. T. L. Nash.

Mrs. Walter Haas, Mrs. Louis Kane, Mrs. C. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. John Webster, Mrs. H. H. Stair, Mrs. E. L. Davis, Mrs. A. D. Levy, Mrs. John Cline, Mrs. Fred Bill, Mrs. Roy Hexter, Mrs. George Feiss, Mrs. James Ford, Mrs. G. A. Bellamy, Mrs. H. R. Cooley, Mrs. S. J. McNally, Mrs. Raymond Clapp, Mrs. George Rogers, Mrs. John White McCaslin, Mrs. Thomas Veach, Mrs. L. B. Williams and Mrs. Charles H. Day.

CLEVELAND O. NEWS
MAY 24, 1926

NEGRO DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE OF SETTLEMENTS

Plan to Give Drama, Music and
Art Larger Part in Work
Taken Up by Delegates
Meeting Here.

JANE ADDAMS GIVES TALK

Founder of Hull House Blames
Russian Revolution for
Present Day Social
Agitation.

Delegates to the National Federation of Settlements, opening their annual conference here yesterday in Wade Park Manor, prepared to devote most of their time to the question of Negro settlement work and giving dramatics, music and art a larger place on settlement programs.

PITTSBURGH URBAN
LEAGUE SCHOOL VISITOR
ASSISTS MIGRANTS

By JESSE O. THOMAS

The Negro school population of Pittsburgh has increased at a rate of 4½ per cent during the past three years. The majority of these children represent migrants from the South. Many of them are not only backward because the educational facilities for colored people in the South were woefully inadequate, but they find themselves for the first time in a complete white world. In the 123 schools of Pittsburgh not a single Negro was employed as a teacher in any capacity. In a few of the schools are Negro janitors. This is the only person in the whole school building the Negro child recognizes as being acquainted with his background and understand his problems, so far as backwardness and awkwardness are concerned.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Urban League held in the Trinity Episcopal Church, John T. Clark, executive secretary, made his annual report, which contained the following paragraph with reference to the above mentioned situation:

"The School Visiting Work is now considered about the latest and highest development in Social Service and the Urban League is proud to report that we established the first full time school visitor work in Pittsburgh three years ago. Negro pupils in our public schools during the last three years have been increasing at the rate of 4½ per cent per year. The charts on display will tell the story. Problems naturally develop as a result of absorbing a large number of underprivileged Negro children from the South, especially since there is no adult Negro in the entire 123 schools (excluding a janitor here and there) except our unofficial school visitor, with whom this Southern child has had any previous expe-

rience. This worker reports having handled a total of 126 cases from eleven schools. Four of these schools were given a day's service each week. Calls for her service came in from 16 other schools which had to be ignored. There were at least 500 instances where adjustments were made not requiring more than a week's follow up, which were not registered."

From this one paragraph it will be seen that the work done by the Pittsburgh Urban League Visitor is not only a very necessary but most productive from its good results.

We also include a second paragraph of the executive secretary's report covering the activities of the League to improve the working conditions of Negroes in the working districts:

"A case in point: The League was asked to help obtain convalescent care for a 17-yearold boy, the lone support of a family of a mother and six more children. This young man's health had almost been lost by working in a part of a plant where all colored men worked in water daily, sometimes three inches deep. About a year before, the father died of pneumonia contracted as a result of working in this same place, and this oldest boy had to risk his life under such working conditions, in order to make a living. The tremendous economic waste in avoidable deaths and illness among Negroes as indicated by charts, caused by wretched working and living conditions, ought to challenge the attention of the best thinking people in Pittsburgh."

All of this serves to indicate the many angles to which the Pittsburgh Urban League is approaching every phase of social and economic life of the people in general

Independent

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Atlanta

Ga.

JAN 23 1926
REV. LOWERY TELL OF
WORK FOR NEGROES BY
GREENVILLE INSTITUTE.

are not interested in the uplift and advancement of the colored people? The Phyllis Wheatley Center is proof that they are.—The Columbia Record.

WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR NEGRO CENTER

The Annual Colored Community Chest Campaign to Be Waged This Week

The annual colored community fund campaign for Greenville will be held simultaneously with that of the Greenville Community Fund, beginning April 19 and continuing thru April 24, in an effort to raise \$5,000 for the work at Phyllis Wheatley colored center. \$2,000 to go toward liquidation of the indebtedness on the building and \$3,000 for the running expenses of the center, the latter being an amount equal to that appropriated by the Greenville Community fund.

The Phyllis Wheatley center is the social, educational and religious center for all work among the colored population of Greenville county as is shown in the survey made by Thomas E. Parker, chairman of the board of trustees of the center. Mr. Parker was instrumental in starting the work here and in securing for the center the present building, erected a year ago. The campaign to raise funds for the center is consistent with the purpose of the work which is to develop self-respect and self-dependence in the colored people. Each year there is a tremendous amount of enthusiasm among the colored people in raising their appropriation to match that of the Greenville Community fund.

All plans for the drive have been completed by Mr. Parker, Mrs. R. E. Houston, Miss Julia Charles, George Wrigley and Floyd Hughes, members of the board of trustees.

It is the ambition of those in charge of the work to make Greenville county the best county in South Carolina for colored people.

REMODEL STRILING SCHOOL TO PROVIDE APARTMENTS FOR TEN NEGRO FAMILIES

Running Water and Electric Lights to Feature Four-Room Apartments on Sunnyside Street

The old Stirling Schol house on Sunnyside street, is being remodelled into an apartment house of the better sort for the use of the better class of negroes. Extensive repairs are being made and when completed there will be ten four-room apartments, with separate entrance, running water, electric lights, and sewerage conveniences.

The school house building is to be repainted throughout, inside as well as outside, and the four room apartments will be neat and attractive. Fireplaces will be provided in the rooms. The finished apartment house will provide a class of rented quarters which have, heretofore to a large extent, been unavailable to negroes.

Mr. W. A. Livingston, the owner, is going to quite an expense in remodelling the building for the purpose of providing these apartments for rent. Inasmuch as they are to be of a superior type to the average rooms for rent among the colored people it is not anticipated that there will be much trouble in renting them. They will give to the average colored family an opportunity to enjoy good rooms at a rental which will compare very favorably with the usual charges for inferior accommodations.

While in attendance upon the sessions of the South Carolina conference M. E. church in Greenville in the early part of the month of December, I was entertained by a family of Sullivans who live on Broad street. This is the street on which the Phyllis Wheatley Center is located, hence I had to pass by it on my way to the conference sessions several times. On Saturday I stopped and inspected the building. I was glad to meet Mr. Thomas F. Parker, one of Greenville's white citizens, and one of the prime movers of this great enterprise for the colored people. He said he wanted the Phyllis Wheatley Center to serve the colored people of the whole country. He urged the development of race pride and of race interest. Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan was also present and had some encouraging words for the movement to better the condition of the colored people. Mrs. McGowan is state chairman of the Inter-Racial committee for South Carolina.

This is a fine brick building, situated on a beautiful lot on Broad street not far from the business section of the city. The building has three stories not counting the basement. It is heated with hot air by means of a furnace from the basement. In entering the building, I was ushered into a large room, which is designed as a rest room, or a reading room, for there was a library filled with good books of recent publication, and tables containing magazines and newspapers. Then I visited the dining room, kitchen, club rooms, bedrooms and auditorium, nicely furnished with modern chairs, platform, speakers stand and a piano.

On the outside I found the large lot nicely graded and enclosed with a tall wire fence. It is divided into two parts, one part is used as a tennis court, and the other is a playground for children with modern play ground equipment. And when I asked for the cost of this plant. I was told \$70,000. The white people gave \$50,000 and the colored people \$20,000. Can anybody say that the white people of the south

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Colored Citizens To Make Wide Campaign For Community Chest

A. A. Felding Organizes Hundreds of Members of His Race for Big Drive.

When A. A. Felding, who heads the Negro Division of the 1927 Community Chest drive, placed in the hands of George R. Dempster, the drive chairman, the report of the set up of his organization for the campaign, it was with the warning that when the week of the campaign opens, November 15, Knoxville homes will be without cooks, office buildings in the city will go unswept, and Knoxville owners of cars must be their own chauffeurs, for during that week the colored population of Knoxville will be working for the Community Chest.

The pastor of every colored church in both city and county has agreed to lend his influence and help, and is enlisted in some capacity in Felding's division. The colored school teachers have enlisted one hundred per cent. The various lodges and social clubs are also represented. Every colored doctor in the city has enlisted and will use his influence to the utmost to put over a successful drive. The colored attorneys have agreed to leave their offices during the week of the drive and enlist in the campaign. The colored man in business has been solicited for his help and has agreed to give liberally both of time and money.

Real Service

George R. Dempster, general chairman of the 1927 Community Chest drive, says that in organizing the negro population of the city for the chest drive, Felding has made a real contribution to the civic life of the community. "It is the first time," said Mr. Dempster, "that such a thing has been attempted on a city wide and county wide scale, and it is worthy of special note. The negro is an integral part of our community life, and his community consciousness is going to be stirred by Felding's plan of reaching him in a way that

has never happened before in Knoxville. The colored people of Knoxville have given in different dravies heretofore in a more or less spasmatic way, but they have never before been organized on a plan that will reach every citizen of the race, with the stimulus to their racial instinct and pride to come

across with the quota assigned to them. In former drives for the Community Chest, and in the war time drives, only a selected group of colored workers solicited in the campaign, and of course they covered only the well beaten tracks." Felding is held in high respect not only by his own race but by the white people. When he made his start about twenty years ago, he merited the respect and confidence of the prominent business men of the city, for his industry and his honesty, as well as his unusual ability, and had their backing in beginning his career.

Since Felding was appointed to head the Negro division of the Chest drive, he has received letters from leaders of his race in New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and as far west as Denver and Los Angeles, asking him to report to them the response which his people make in the drive and to send to them such data as he can furnish as to his plan of community organization.

The personnel of the colored organization follows:

A. A. Felding, chairman; colonels—Rev. H. J. Callis, Prof. C. W. Cansler, Walter C. Copeland, Nathan Dogan, Rev. S. A. Downer, Dr. W. F. Black, Dr. H. H. Green, Rev. J. W. Haywood, W. L. Porter, Dr. J. H. Pressnell, John W. Rogers and John Webster.

Squad No. 1.

Colonel, H. J. Callis; captain, John A. Huff; Sarah White, Mrs. C. H. J. J. H. M. Brown, Harrison Washington, Westley Wade and Linsey Graves; captain, Sadie B. Jones; Irene Endoe, Anna Royston, Henry Smith, Nellie B. Jones, Irene Fulford and Marshall S. O'Neil; captain, C. H. Olden; Lark E. F. Fitzgerald, John McFarland, Samuel Grigsby, Walter Massengill, Newton Cochran and C. S. Amermet; captain, Cora E. Burke; Houston A. Carter, C. S. Boyd; A. J. Crunkshank, H. W. Keaton, Sarah Hooper and Mrs. Luther Burke; captain, P. W. Dawkins, T. C. DeLeache, John Anderson, Alex. R. Russell, Alex. Vance, J. H. Branner and John Fambler; captain, S. M. Clark; Mrs. Georgia Davis, J. J. Gamble, Elizabeth Cannon, Jason D. O'Neil, James W. Frazier and Robert W. Cannon.

Squad No. 2.

Colonel, C. W. Cansler; captain, H. G. Fagg—Mildred Cansler, Scott Hannum, Annie Mae Turner, Rosetta Wentz, Mary Pennington and Avery George; captain, J. H. Leiper, Willard Daves, Lizzie E. Pickett, L. L. Gordan, Phyllis Manning, Luomma Henry and Estella Paul; captain, W. I. Cansler; E. M. Seymour, Lulu Ellis, Selma Flack, S. H. Bullock, E. R. Taylor and Lizzie Floyd; captain, Emma Chairs; Lonon Tate, R. L. Chambers, Rena E. Treat, Vivian Bradley, Lula Leiper and Susie Bomm; captain, Mattie Cunningham; Margaret H. Graham, Madge Swar-

cock, Aemine Farris, Margaret Franklin, Mamie Carmichael and John W. Smith; captain, Delia Hardin; Allie Brewer, L. Rex Cansler, W. M. Crawford, LaPearl Flack, Jennie Kennedy and Helen Mae Lennon.

Squad No. 3.

Colonel, Walter C. Copeland; captain, Preston Green—George Bates, John A. Brown, McCallie Lenor, Wesley Williams, John Harris and Robert E. Cooper; captain, Flossie Neal, Alex. Franklin, Marcellus E. Sanders, William H. Fowler, Ida Wade, Mary Gray and Walter Kennedy; captain, C. H. Graham; Ben Anderson, George Smith, Arthur Johnson, James Black, Matilda Atkins and Carrie Brown; captain, Lillie Cansler; Ernest Scruggs, Edward Black, Florence Hogue, Katherine T. Buchanan, Lith-gee Cox and Everett Hamilton; captain, Lulu Strickland, Margaret Green, Lulu Davis, Blaine McGhee, Lulu Moss, Hester Thomas and Robert Davis; captain, Lillie Hamilton; Charlie King, J. W. Haygood, J. H. Callis, Robert Haley, Maggie Burgis and William H. Bayler.

Squad No. 4.

Colonel, Nathan Dogan; captain, W. C. Wiggins—George Wafford, D. J. Saunders, J. B. Jones, E. L. Watkins, Charlie E. Payne, Hattie Kemp; captain, Tereasa Ford, W. C. Wiggins, Rev. Hamilton, Clyde Broady, James B. Parks, J. S. Dailey and Joe Stewart; captain, William P. Blevins; Lettie Smith, Delia Lee, Lewie Carter, George Hayden, Charlie Trent and Porter Hutchinson; captain, James Russell, Jeanette McCloudy, Adelle Brown, Sherree Carter, Eddie Golins, Chas. R. Boyd; captain, George Hayden; W. W. Burke, Jno. A. Huff, Sallie Sharp, John B. Whitman, Arthur S. Gillespie and Andrew Taylor; captain, Chas. W. Boyd, Alonzo H. Bayler, Davis H. Kemp, Nathan Dogan, S. H. Mimsaels, Jas. L. Burke, Isaac Stafford.

Squad No. 5.

Colonel, S. A. Downer; captain, Adrian Reed—Cora McDade, Mary Henry, W. J. Fagg, Dr. Elmer Carter, Dr. Robert Hannum and Clara Alston; captain, C. C. Nelson, Tillie Casell, George L. Dogan, Joe Morris, Alvine Broyles, H. D. Carpenter, Willard Percy; captain, Carl Cowan; D. A. Broyles, Harry Stewart, Margaret Pennington, H. D. Carpenter, C. C. Monroe, Fred Foster; captain, E. M. Downer; Ruby E. Coleman, Birdie Chandler, Ernest Cunningham, Rachel Giles Johnson, Dr. A. C. McKnight, Dr. O. B. Taylor; captain, Ethel Felding, Lorenzo Drake, Dr. W. W. Derrick, J. F. Stewart, John J. Harris, J. B. Watson, W. M. Brooks; captain, J. S. Dailey, Dr. O. A. Sims, N. W. Smith, Jas. B. Parks, Dr. E. L. Watkins, Henrietta E. Keaton, C. E. Nelson.

Squad No. 6.

Colonel, W. F. Flack; captain, Carrie Lou Reed—Noah McGill, Monroe D. Young, Eddie Long, Chandler Buckner, C. F. Trent, Dr. P. L. Bryant; captain, Mrs. A. A. Felding; Bellia Black, Dr. C. A. Davis, Carl Chandler, John McCoy, Beatrice Kennedy, Namoia Broady; captain, Lizzie Carter, Dr. W. R. Settlers, Laverta Singleton, Foster Wade, Dr. L. L. Whitby, Alice Stevens, Daisy Nelson; captain, Lee Lilliston; Lindsay Chambers, Granville Alexander, H. A. Cowan, Walker Banks, W. H. Franklin, Mary Haynes; captain, E. F. Lennon; Dr. W. L. Boyd, Cloteal Fresnell, Katie Settlers, Dr. J. L. McGowan, Prof. W. D. S. Bradley, Rev. A. L. Bradford; captain, J. G. Mills, Dr. S.

E. Hardy, Charley Guy, Will Williams, Ben Diggs, I. L. Whitbey, Dr. A. Dawson.

Squad No. 7.

Colonel, H. M. Green; captain, A. R. Wheeler—Harrison Graves, Arthur Holmes, Isaac Emory, James M. Bradford, William Hodge, Minnie Felding; captain, Mrs. S. H. Nicholas; George Armstrong; Rosa B. Frazier, Reba Brabson, Mattie Hines, Lucile Bullock, Oliver Evans; captain, Mary Stevens; Adam Smith, George W. Gaither, William Davis, Mary Emory, Ida Weed, Jeanette C. Popeings; captain, Area Hale; Eliza Chandler, Flora Frazier, Calhoun H. Fisher, Odessa McFarland, Theresia Summitt, Jennie McCerkal; captain, Gertrude Payne, Chas. Ford, Percy Haynes, Fred Davis, Cicero Frazier, Stella Sharp, Anna Jennings; captain, Mary Leiper; Cass Winton, William Boykin, Roxie Davis, George W. Gallahar, Alice Smith.

Squad No. 8.

Colonel, J. W. Haywood; captain, J. H. Daves—Armistead Jaynes, W. L. Gamble, Samuel Delaney, Jerry Graves, W. J. Hill, Henry Johnson; captain, Clark S. Jarnigan, Nellie Davis, Deck Anderson, Lillie Davis, Walby S. Atkins, Arthur Hazen; captain, James G. Beck; Luther Burke, James Wallace, James Buchanan, John Jones, John Neil, M. F. Burke; captain, Maggie Archie; Charlotte Evans, Sallie Lynch, Green Simpson, Joseph Clark, R. H. Love, Nannie Johnson; captain, Mary Hamilton; James Lloyd, Elijah Henley, Wm. J. Hoard, Mrs. Henry Hardy, Chas. L. C. Ford, James H. Franklin; captain, Maggie Copeland; Jim Smith, Ed. Bacon, Bernice Young, T. J. Crippen, C. S. Jarnigan, Ella Fain.

Squad No. 9.

Colonel, W. L. Porter; captain, Rosa English; Albert Hopewell, Katherine Wallace, Landan Delaney, S. H. Chestnut, Wade Boykins, Mattie Douglass; captain, U. S. Clarke; Fred Eudalley, John Stevens, Andrew Bradley, Lelia Robinson, Julia Randolph, George W. Hurd; captain, Mary Turner; Rev. Cooklin L. Jenkins, A. Dawson, Luke Matlock, Ella Cain, Major Kyle, Flora E. Mayers; captain, Mrs. J. G. Beck; Ethel Morrow, Mrs. W. S. E. Hardy, Mas. Cal F. Johnson, Addie Carmichael, Edith Kennedy; captain, Eliza McMillan; William Lee, Lena Franklin, Susie Kitzmiller, Ruben Campbell, Samuel Dockery, Nichelus Peirson; captain, J. J. Breedlove; Lawson M. Moss, Boyd Brewer, Andrew Crawford, Charlie Giles, Will L. Harris, Abner Moore.

Squad No. 10.

Colonel, J. H. Pressnell; captain, Walter E. Kennedy—Clyde Royston, Dr. J. J. Johnson, Ralph English, Jas. B. Groves, Marshall Coleman, Gorace T. Hines; captain, Fred Miller; Raymond Kinnerbrew, Ella Brownlow, James Hamilton, James Hardy, Anna Mae Nell, Roy Feinster; captain, Mabel McDade; Minnie Gamble, Mabel Moffett, Dr. S. A. Curron, Ruth Smith, Minnie Graham, Helen McDade Walters; captain, Brownlow McKinney; Betty McGhee, J. L. Smith, J. Ervin Alexander, Louise Burke, Katie Hutchinson; captain, Pearl Brabson; Jno. Gibbs, Web. Alexander, Napoleon B. Franklin, Major Kyle, T. T. Belin, Lawson Campbell; captain, Stanley Draper; Blanche Yardley, Pearl George, Dr. A. Bacote, Glenn Graham, Eva Kid.

Squad No. 11.

Colonel, John W. Rogers; captain, De Buchanan—Margaret Singleton, Thelma Brown, Bernice Buchanan, Rev. J. N. Alexander, Arthur Hoagland; captain, Nellie Simpson; James Ingram, Elam Ellis, John Helley, Rev.

I. C. Sherron, Harry C. Cansler, Cora Gray Felding; captain, John Penn; Maude Miller, John J. Reynolds, Lucille Lytle, Millie Fain, Sarah Deal, Frank Strickland; captain, Hattie E. Ellis, Willie Thompson, Sarah Ellis, Katherine Ingram, Walter Nicholson, Willie Belle Lamar; captain, Mrs. Eudalley; Anna Lee, Nathan Sharp, Sylvia Guy, Herman A. Russell, Mayme Fowler, Charlie E. Chandler; Captain, Mattie Brice Johnson; Martha Smith, Joseph Erskin, Neppie Davis, Sallie Darris, Fannie Keaton, Mary Bates.

Squad 12.

Colonel, John Welcker; captain, Linda Drake; Daisy Chandler, Sam McAllister, Alonzo Grigsby, A. J. Smith, Mae Flack, Millicent Jones; captain, Minnie McBee; L. M. Miller, Maud Welcker, Jno. W. White, Mattie Hill, Walter C. Kennedy, Henry Faunsworth; captain, Josie Winton, Nancy Green, Alfred Chestnut, Gaines Ambrister, Seppie Nowlin, T. Jeff Crippen, Lenwood W. Anderson; captain, A. R. Wheeler, Tom Newlin, John Meffett, Moses Hamilton, George W. McDade, Jessie Jarnigan, Otto Gilbert; captain, Herbert Simmons; Mack Brabson, August Hardin, Geo. Slade, Mrs. Slade, Gaines Ambrister, Chas. Fordham, Richard McMillan; captain, Ed. Ripley, David Burdine, John Morris, Turner J. Davison, Arthur Beatty, Mary Jarnigan, Monroe H. Henry.

Squads No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 will report to the chairman's office, under the direction of Sylvia Kidd.

Squad No. 13.

Captain, Lulu Bacon—John Banks, Will Johnson, Arthur Thomas, Major Williams, Thomas P. Fudge, William Mays.

Squad No. 14.

Captain, Dovie Black—William Copeland, Mary Felding, Joe Alexander, Mrs. Luther Bridges, Alvin Moffett, Willie Belle Gillespie.

Squad No. 15.

Captain, Sallie Brown—Margaret Cansler, Mattie Armstrong, Hazel Monroe, Thresa Dennings, Sadie Seymour, Blanche Russell.

Squad No. 16.

Captain, J. L. Carey—Sallie Carey, Lillie Cansler, John W. Rogers, J. J. Johnson, Montague Adams.

Squad No. 17.

Southern Shops.

Captain, John Dickerson—James

Squad No. 30.

Dante.

Captain, Bessie Haynes—Arletta Jones.

Squad No. 31.

Bearden.

Captain, Sallie Jordan—O. B. Taylor, Nellie Ford, Aurelia Murphy, Florence Williams, William Johnson, John Cornelius.

Squad No. 32.

Masgot.

Captain, Jesse Mynatt—Annie Mae Mynatt, James Price, Pleas McGuhnis, Chas. Armstrong.

Roscoe Kelly, Fred Henshaw, Charlie Sharp, W. E. Chandler, Thomas Clay, William Henderson.

Squad No. 21.

Captain, G. W. Gester—O. A. Sims, Charlie Redmon, John W. Hindsmad, Rev. James McKee, Valley Mayett, Winform Copeling.

Squad No. 22.

Captain, William E. Holland—Blanche Miller, Malcolm Glenn, Robert Felding, J. Thomas, Ethel Stafford, Robert C. Martin.

Squad No. 23.

Captain, Bertha McGhee—Leonard

Rucker, Wm. D. Blevins, Mabel Roy-
ston, Houston Lust, Harriet Brown,
Melvin Swaggerty.

Squad No. 24.

Captain, Hattie Pate—John Gill,
Luke Matlock, N. Smith, Mary Stovel,
Sims, W. J. Bacon, Sylvester McRae.

Squad No. 25.

Captain, John L. Rucker—Rev. Geo.
H. Sanders, Rev. Van N. Roundtree,
Rev. J. W. McGowan, Rev. Dixon,
ev. H. T. Wright, William M. Moulden.

Squad No. 26.

Captain, Mrs. Nathan Sharp—Es-
tella Pate, Emma Stafford, Eva Whit-

man, Charlie Pierson, Frances Pat-
terson, Ruth Howard.

Squad No. 27.

Captain, Jessie Singleton—Edna
Glover, Mayme Calloway, Alice Bries,
Gibson, Elihu Matlock, Phillip
Glover.

Squad No. 28.

Captain, W. M. Wilson—W. M. Wil-
son, Will Sims, Arthur W. Bacon, Rufe
Wallace, George Stone, Robert Alex-
ander, John W. Young.

Squad No. 29.

Captain, Eva Carr—Archie Tipton,
Charlie Tipton.

AN ANTONIO TEXAS EXPRESS
MARCH 19, 1926

VIRDEN TO HEAD WELFARE WORKERS

Dallas Minister to Succeed
Mrs. Elizabeth Forrest of
San Antonio.

The Ven. Harry Lee Virden, arch-deacon of the Dallas diocese of the Episcopal Church, will head the Texas Conference of Social Welfare for the ensuing year, and the next convention will be held in Houston, March, 1927. He succeeds Mrs. Elizabeth Forrest of San Antonio.

Other officers elected at the final business session of the convention Friday afternoon were: Mrs. Elizabeth Speer, executive secretary of the Committee on Texas Prisons and Prison Labor, and J. W. Mills, probation officer of Harris County, vice presidents; Henry T. Levy of Dallas, secretary-treasurer. The various sections of the conference will be headed by the following chairmen: Child Welfare, Mrs. F. W. McAllister of San Antonio; Delinquency, Dr. H. L. Fritchett, Southern Methodist University; Probation, I. Mack Wood, probation officer of Waco; Family, Gladys Pittinger, general secretary of the welfare association of Fort Worth.

Resolutions passed by the conference Friday were pared down to the minimum in number, and deal with what the workers consider to be the outstanding problems of their work today.

First of all came a blanket resolution, the only one recommended by the resolutions committee, providing that the Texas conference go on record as recommending that the governor and legislature appoint a commission to make a study of all child placing and child caring institutions in the State. The details of this resolution were left to the executive committee.

The conference recommended that the statutes on desertion be changed so as to make the offense of desertion on the part of the father of the child or children a felony instead of a misdemeanor. It further recommended in another resolution that one person be appointed to represent the conference and join with other interested organizations to work for a commis-

sion to secure an improvement in the marriage and divorce laws of Texas and the Southwestern States.

The members of the conference further endorsed the purpose of the recently organized Texas Federation for Health Education, which is the promotion of health education in the schools and colleges of State. Through this resolution, the members pledged themselves to work for health promotion individually whenever and wherever possible and to agitate the question of establishing health education in the schools of their respective communities.

In conclusion the conference passed a courtesy resolution, expressing appreciation for hospitality and all aid and co-operation given by individuals, organizations and institutions.

The business session took the form of a luncheon meeting, at which boys of the Bexar County Training School gave a musical program. Early in the convention girls from the Bexar County Girls' Training School also gave a program. The final social event of the week was a dinner at the Boys' School, sponsored in part by the Optimist Club.

The morning session was devoted to the programmed lectures in the health, family and combined child welfare, delinquency, and probation sections. Negro club women of San Antonio attended the latter section, where Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgetown, executive secretary of the Texas Inter-Racial Committee, spoke on the problem of the negro girl. The negro women of the city have succeeded in purchasing a 10-acre site for a State training school for negro girls, and Mrs. Ames outlined the efforts and plans of this group of negro women.

20 PER CENT OF NEGRO HOMES IN DALLAS UNFIT

Survey Shows That 66 Per
Cent of Houses In Colored
Districts Have No Bath Toi-
let or Running Water.

New York, March 12—Elmer Scott, executive secretary of the Civic Federation of Dallas, Texas, has sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a report on a survey

made on housing of both Negroes and whites in the city of Dallas, by the Dallas Interracial Committee.

The report states that: "In the face of appalling obstacles, home ownership and respectable home and household conditions are fully evidenced by the facts. * * * There is no evidence that the Negroes of Dallas seek residential quarters among the whites in order to be among the whites. The thrifty and self-respecting Negroes' only endeavor in this respect is to find a place where in peace and security, with and for their own people, they may have opportunity for a respectable home life with the common environmental privileges and conveniences which belong to decent living."

The report finds that a frequent cause for friction between the races lies in the exploitation of the Negro by traders, often white traders, and that the Negro is exploited by "shacks unfit for habitation," which "produce shocking revenues," that many homes have no conveniences, are left in bad repair, and that: "In purchasing, the Negro is frequently mulcted in his purchase to the extent of 25 percent or more beyond what a white purchaser would pay."

Almost 20 per cent of the houses inhabited by Negroes are in such a bad condition that they should be destroyed, the report finds, there being no bath, toilet or water in 66 per cent of the houses examined.

The survey, toward the expenses of which the Negroes contributed \$125.00 is regarded as an encouraging effort on the part of a Southern city to discover and face facts bearing on the relations of the races.

DALLAS NEGRO C. OF C. TAKES CHARGE OF NE- GRO DIVISION OF DAL- LAS COMMUNITY CHEST

Campaign Headquarters Opened at
2315 Hall Street—Strong Committee
Directing

The united strength of Dallas' Negro business, professional, and fraternal leadership will be directed through the organized channels of the Negro Chamber of Commerce in the conduct of the Fourth Community Chest Campaign, November 8-16. This was clearly indicated during a special meeting of the Chamber on Monday night, at the Campaign Headquarters, 2315 Hall Street, in the generous response of 50 members and visitors to the strong appeal of Campaign Chair-

FALLING DOWN ON COMMUNITY CHEST PAYMENTS.

According to information received from Police Chief T. C. Goodson, who was commander of the colored division in the 1925-26 Community Chest drive, several colored subscribers are falling down on paying their pledges; and their failure to pay their pledges is hampering the chest directors in meeting the many budget claims arising monthly. *Houston Informer*

It seems that quite a number of colored subscribers to the Houston Community Chest are under the impression that some person, colored or white, would be delegated to personally collect these pledges, and thus many of them have paid very little attention to the notices mailed them from Chest headquarters. *6-19-26*

The Community Chest maintains no collectors, and the persons who solicited pledges and subscriptions during the fall drive finished their work when the campaign ended; and it is expected that every colored citizen or organization that made a pledge to this cause during the drive, will either send their check to the Chest headquarters, Junior City Auditorium, corner Milam and Capitol, or carry the money in person to the Chest office on the second floor of this municipal building. *Houston, Texas*

Our race made an excellent showing in subscribing to the Chest in the autumn campaign, and it would reflect much discredit upon our racial group in this community to fall down on our payments at this stage of the game.

In this connection, The Informer suggests that our pastors emphasize and stress, from their pulpits, the importance of our people paying their Community Chest pledges; for the ability of this charitable organization to function depends upon every subscriber to the fund fulfilling his or her obligation.

man, Joseph A. Noah, for the active cooperation of 100 or more of Dallas' busiest and most influential men and women. *10-9-26*

The Chairman stated that "The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce accepted the responsibility of leadership in the conduct of the Negro Division of the Campaign after carefully considering the merits, both real and prospective, of the service agencies that are being supported through the Community Chest, giving particular attention to those that serve directly our racial group. Too, we sensed the need of a larger and more permanent avenue through which an increasing number of thoughtful Negro citizens may lend their moral and financial support to a movement that means so much to us and our city."

"The magnitude and importance of the Campaign make it necessary that large definite plans be perfected and an adequate organization of representative Negroes be formed to execute them efficiently. This is the immediate challenge of this campaign; and all men and women who possess leadership in every field of service must join us in meeting this challenge in a way as to reflect credit on our race."

Following the chairman, Mr. E. J. Crawford, President of the Chamber, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, who has conducted the campaigns practically single handed for three years, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. I. F. Simmons, Mr. S. M. Brown Dr. D. T. Cleaver, Dr. W. K. Flowers, Mr Lockett, and several others made brief but strong addresses in support of the campaign. Without solicitation several of the speakers pledged their financial support to the Chest fund in amounts that doubled their contributions in previous years. More than \$500.00 was pledged. It seems evident that more than \$2500.00 will be subscribed before the campaign begins.

Without having taken an official vote on the quota for the drive, members of the committee have expressed themselves as favoring \$10,000.00 as the goal. A meeting of the Campaign Committee will be held at the headquarters Thursday night, October 7th, for the perfection of campaign plans; and on Monday night, Oct. 11th, a general meeting of Campaign Speakers, Solicitors, executives, and others numbering more than 100, will be held at the Booker T. Washington High School. Invitations are being mailed from the headquarters to a carefully selected group of public spirited citizens, urging them to be present. The general procedure, as outlined by the chairman, will be: First, to secure the facts regarding the work of the Home-Makers Industrial School, the Community Improvement Association, the Tuberculosis Clinic, the Infants Welfare and Milk Association, and the Moreland Branch Y. M. C. A. Second: to appoint to our people through addresses, the press and a special motion picture; and. Third: to name and organize a field force of 100 or more to carry the appeal for contributions to the entire Negro population. Mr. F. W. Phillips is the office executive, and will give all of his time, for two months, to the clerical

NEGRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPENS COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS

Committee of One Hundred Will Be Named For Field Work

In a regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Monday, September 28, plans were perfected for the conduct of the Negro Division of the 1926 Community Chest Drive.

Appropriations were made for opening and equipping headquarters at 2315 Hall Street; and the campaign chairman, Mr. Joseph J. Rhoads, was authorized to employ a stenographer to handle the clerical work and other office routine, and to provide the suite of rooms with office desks, chairs, files, literature, telephone, and other necessities. The quarters will be in operation by October 1st.

The executive work of the campaign was delegated to a committee composed of Mr. Joseph J. Rhoads, Chairman; Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Mr. R. T. Ashford, Mr. E. J. Crawford, and Mr. W. E. Clark, who is the Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. This committee will name a Committee of one hundred to do the field work during the campaign, November 1-11th.

During the past three years contributions to the Community Chest by Negroes have amounted to \$11,445.35 as follows: 1925, \$4324.43; 1924, \$3106.59; 1923, \$4014.33. Dr. R. T. Hamilton has had personal charge of the campaigns and the clerical work has been carried on in his office. This service has been rendered by the busy physician, and not only has he not received or expected compensation but at no time has he presented an expense account for clerical work, stationery, stamps, etc. The present campaign organization is an expression of larger interest and willingness on the part of the community to cooperate in an enterprise that is serving our group far in excess of our contributions to it. The goal for this year is \$5,000.00.

OUR STREET COMMISSIONER AND US

Three weeks ago The Express called the attention of the Street Department of our city government to the fact that while one block on Good Street has been improved by the repaving from the repaving of Live Oak Street, another in which one of our largest churches and one of our largest Undertaking Establishments were located had not been so improved though the latter stood more badly in need of

HOUSTON, TEX.

NEGRO CHEST DRIVE TEAMS APPOINTED

First Get-Together Meeting Scheduled for Saturday; C. F. Richardson Is Leader

Headquarters of the negro workers in the Community Chest drive, which gets under way officially here Monday with a street parade at 11 a. m., have been opened in the Y. W. C. A. rooms in the Odd Fellows' temple, Louisiana and Prairie, and the leaders plan an intensive campaign among their people, according to C. F. Richardson, local negro editor, who again has been selected as the general chairman of the colored division. Chief of Police T. C. Goodson again is commander of the general division of which the colored group is a part. The colored population of Houston is ready to cooperate in the drive for funds, all captains and teams having been appointed at a preliminary meeting held Friday night, Richardson said.

A combination get-together conference and dinner for all colored workers, at which time the workers will be given instructions and literature, will be held at the colored Y. W. C. A. cafeteria, 508-10 Louisiana, at 8 p. m. Saturday. Commander T. C. Goodson, Director J. S. Bonner and J. M. Boyle will address the colored workers.

The following teams have been selected to solicit funds among the colored citizenry:

Advisory committee: James D. Ryan, James T. Ewing, Freeman Everett, J. B. Grigsby, H. P. Carter, O. P. DeWalt, I. M. Terrell, Rev. S. W. Johnson, G. T. Stocks, D. B. Wooten, Hobart Thomas, Homer E. McCoy, T. M. Fairchild, G. H. Webster, C. C. Stuart, James L. Thomas, D. A. Hall, Theo Harris, Steve Fenner, Drs. O. L. Lattimore, G. W. Antoine, W. J. Howard, F. F. Stone.

Team No. 1 (comprising all territory lying west of North Main and north of Washington): John W. Hubert, captain; J. F. Gomez, M. B. Hubert, E. O. Smith, G. B. M. Turner, Alex Johnson, A. D. Sterrett, W. M. Mackey, E. A. Chester, and Mesdames J. W. Hubert, E. S. Kennard and Libbie Boutte.

Team No. 2 (comprising all territory south of Washington and west of Main, including downtown colored business area): Rev. E. L. Harrison, captain; R. T. Andrews, Revs. J. R. Burdette, J. H. Lovell, J. I. Donaldson, Dr. F. L. McDavid, W. E. Miller, I. M. Terrell, W. L. Davis, D. L. Wade; Mesdames C. F. Richardson, Elvidge Jackson, A. B. Hart, Lillie Austin, Rosa Ewell, Gentry North, Rosa Wilson, E. O. Smith, P. R. Lewis, V. B. Miller, Mamie Thomas.

Team No. 3 (all territory east of Main and south of McKinney): Rev. T. M. Jackson, captain; S. S. Millard, J. P. Jones, W. L. D. Johnson, James D. Ryan, J. C. Sanderson, R. F. Groves, N. Dudley Jr.; Mesdames T. M. Fairchild, Phillip

age, G. H. Webster, J. P. Jones, J. L. Blount, R. T. Andrews, L. M. Mitchell, P. O. Smith, W. J. Howard, A. B. Robinson, Hobart Thomas, W. C. Robbins, James D. Ryan, Oscar J. Polk, W. L. D. Johnson, G. W. Antoine.

Team No. 4 (all territory lying north of McKinney and south of Buffalo bayou): J. T. Meredith, captain; Revs. J. S. Scott, A. A. Goundy, A. A. Gordon; Mesdames J. B. Bell, Ray Williams, Cora B. Woods; Rev. P. H. Watkins, Ray Williams, W. S. Francis, R. M. Catchings, A. B. Robertson, R. R. Jenkins, G. D. Crawford Jr.

Team No. 5 (all territory north of Buffalo bayou and west of North Main): C. H. McGruder, captain; Mesdames M. W. Jordan, A. E. Jones, T. M. Shadowens, M. M. Artis, W. D. Scott, Mabe Wesley, J. C. Hester, G. C. Houston, Bell esora Lee; Revs. R. S. Childs, A. W. Carr, A. Hubbard, B. H. Roberts, L. C. Crier, W. S. Brent, Dr. H. E. Lee, H. P. Carter, B. H. Watson, N. Q. Henderson, P. C. Colvin, R. G. Lockett, Anderson Lacy, J. R. Bonney, Leon Lewis, J. C. Harris, Freeman Everett, Paul Hill, George Easter, J. W. Fore, I. S. Lewis, Dr. D. F. Barclay.

Flying squadron: Alphonse Mills, leader; Clarence Hardaway, Senious Barclay, W. H. Mitchell, Arthur Byars, G. I. Tomlin, George W. Willis, Watson Lewis, Mack McGowan, S. F. Jennings, Arnett Mims, Lloyd B. Powell, Joseph T. Johnson, Drs. J. W. Davis and D. F. Barclay.

DALLAS, TEX.

NEGRO DIVISION FOR CHEST DRIVE READY FOR WORK

Having practically completed their working organization, the negro division of the Community Chest campaign will begin immediately the groundwork for its campaign among negro residents November 8 through 16.

The division is one of the first to be completed and is under direction of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce. It is chairmaned by Joseph J. Rhoads, who has announced a complete course of training for campaign work to be held at the Negro Chamber of Commerce during the remainder of the month.

Twenty-five captains and 150 workers have been enlisted in the campaign as well as a group of speakers to address negro clubs and fraternal organizations.

GALVESTON, TEX.

DEC 1 1926

NEGRO CHEST WORKERS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN SUCCESS OF DRIVE

A meeting of the executive committee of negro Community Chest workers was held last night at Central High School, with General Chairman A. W. McDonald presiding and Mrs. L. J. McDonald serving as secretary. Miss Freddie L. Kirby rendered several musical selections. McDonald, in a few preliminary remarks, expressed confidence that the campaign would go over the top with the co-operation of all the workers.

Supplies for the campaign were given to the following committee chairmen, all of whom spoke briefly, expressing themselves as being highly pleased with plans for the drive: Mrs. C. G. Johnson, director of the east end, embracing all territory east of Twenty-seventh street; Mrs. M. L. Kemp, director of the west end; T. W. Patrick, in charge of the drive among fraternal organizations; Mrs. B. L. Marshall, business district; T. H. Love, churches.

A detailed program for an inspirational and pep meeting to be held Tuesday night, Dec. 7, in the Central High School auditorium, will be announced later.

HOUSTON'S INDOMITABLE SPIRIT WINS AGAIN!

With an oversubscription of nearly \$12,000, the Houston Community Chest drive, conducted here last week among members of both races, has again gone "over the top," and everybody, including chest workers and public spirited citizens, is jubilant with such flattering results.

Unlike most Southern cities who either fail in their objective along this line, or must import and trust such drives to high-powered and high-salaried "experts," our community conducts these annual campaigns with local workers and not a single failure has ever been registered thus far; which speaks volumes for the indomitable spirit of Houstonians of both races. *11-27-26*

With the goal set at \$450,000, \$20,000 more than last year and at a time when the cotton slump has put a damper on business, the citizens of Houston subscribed more than \$461,235 to the 1927 fund for organized charity and welfare work.

While no definite and accurate information is obtainable just now regarding the exact amount the colored citizens of Houston pledged and donated to the chest drive, it is estimated that more than \$10,000 of this huge sum came from our people, nearly \$8,000 of which was collected and reported through the colored organization, which the editor of this paper had the good pleasure and fortune to direct for the second consecutive year.

The *Informer* wishes to congratulate and commend the colored captains—Alphonse Mills, Miss Virginia B. Miller, Prof. C. H. McGruder, Rev. T. M. Jackson and J. T. Meridith—and their aides, for the excellent results accomplished, despite the fact that the colored workers were not given an opportunity to function in the preliminary survey made the week prior to the drive.

In the clerical and tabulating capacity, Gilbert T. Stocks, Drs. W. J. Howard and L. M. Mitchell deserve special mention for the fine service they rendered; and the management of the Colored Y. W. C. A. should feel proud of the service rendered the movement by said organization, both in tendering the use of the assembly room and the elegant luncheons daily served the colored workers.

The splendid showing made by our people, under somewhat adverse and disadvantageous circumstances, shows what our people can accomplish if they will only pull and work together towards one given end; for, truly, in union there is strength, power and success!

COLORED CITIZENRY PASSED \$9,000 MARK IN CHEST CAMPAIGN

Colored Workers Secured Nearly \$8,000 in Their Own Drive—Yates High, with \$205.32, Led All Public Schools—Alphonse Mills' Team Led—C. F. Richardson Directed Colored Forces for Second Consecutive Year.

At the final reports of the colored workers in the Community Chest campaign, submitted Saturday evening at the assembly room of the Colored Young Women's Christian Association, Odd Fellows Temple, it was disclosed that subscriptions amounting to \$7,849.51 had been made to the chest drive by the colored citizens of Houston. This amount represents only the pledges and subscriptions reported through colored chest workers, and does not include amounts subscribed by colored employees which were turned over from industrial plants to white team workers, according to C. F. Richardson, general chairman of the colored division. When final tabulation is made, it is expected that colored citizens will show more than \$10,000 subscribed to the Chest fund. With the goal set at \$450,000, \$461,235 was secured.

The colored club captains finished in the following order: Alphonse Mills, team number 1, \$2,910.39; Miss Virginia B. Miller, team number 2, \$2,108.98; C. H. McGruder, team number 5, \$1,577.76; Rev. T. M. Jackson, team number 3, \$899.48; J. T. Meridith, team number 4, \$352.90; total, \$7,849.51.

While working under the command of Chief of Police T. C. Goodson, the colored workers maintained their own organization and headquarters, making daily reports to J. M. Boyle, active head of the Houston Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation.

At the final meeting Saturday evening the workers extended a rising vote of thanks to their general chairman, C. F. Richardson, for the part he played in marshalling their forces during the drive, and to the management of the Colored Y. W. C. A. for the many courtesies and wonderful culinary service accorded the colored chest workers. *11-27-26*

In order that the colored organization might get into the preliminary campaign in the 1927 drive, the following committees was appointed to confer with chest directors regarding this matter: Rev. J. S. Scott, Rev. J. R. Burdette, Gilbert T. Stocks, Miss Virginia B. Miller and Mrs. J. B. Bell. According to General Chairman

Daily luncheons, paid for by a public spirited white citizen who does not desire his name to be made public, were tendered the colored workers every evening at the Colored Y. W. C. A. cafeteria, being served in connection with daily conferences and reports.

At the close of the drive Saturday night, the colored workers held an expression meeting, all the captains and several local pastors delivering short, spicy speeches. It was a wonderful meeting and all the workers departed feeling happy that they had participated in an effort that means so much to the entire community.

Five purely racial agencies share out of the chest funds, viz: Union Hospital, Old Folks Home, ex-Slaves Home, Colored Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Other agencies which serve the colored citizenry along with the other citizens of the community are: Red Cross, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Houston Inter-Racial Commission, Recreation and Community Service Association and Social Service Bureau.

Richardson of the colored division, the colored workers were jubilant over results accomplished during the chest drive, the second to be conducted here among the colored citizenry by members of their own race.

Donations From Racial Groups.

With a cash subscription of \$205.32, Jack Yates Colored High School, James D. Ran, principal, led not only the colored public schools of the city, but all the white public schools as well. Other schools reported as follows: Colored High, \$126.73; Gregory, \$103.74; Crawford, \$98.19; Bruce, \$73; Blackshear, \$67.75; Langston, \$61; Dunbar, \$53.34; Washington, \$49.06; Douglas, \$38; Harper, \$37.70; Eighth Avenue, \$15; Independence Heights, \$11; Woodcrest, \$4; Grant, \$3.88.

With more than \$1100, the colored employees of the Southern Pacific Lines led the colored field.

The A. F. and A. M., Nelson N. Boozier, grand master, with \$115, was in the forefront of colored orders; Ancient Order of Pilgrims, with \$100, ran second; Odd Fellows, \$65; U. B. F. and S. M. T., \$50; Elks, \$25; Knights of Peter Claver, \$15. Other subscriptions: Andrews Grocery, \$50; Lincoln Theatre, \$50; Houston Informer, \$50; Bethel Baptist Church, \$50; Trinity M. E. Church, \$50; American Mutual, \$35; Hubert's Blacksmith Shop, \$26.50; Colored Y. W. C. A., \$25.20; D. L. Wade, \$25.

SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR FAMILIES OF MILL WORKERS

Tennessee Coal And Iron Company Employs Trained Social Workers To Find Wholesome Recreation.

Restive labor, turning itself over, month in and month out, is one of the drawbacks of efficiency in any industrial plant. Operators and employment managers of a broad vision are unanimous in this conclusion, and those who are sincerely determined to establish permanent efficiency in the working forces of their organizations agree that questions of work relations and conditions of labor are as important as questions of wages and hours of service. During the past decade the migration of approximately one million Negroes from the farms and factories of the South, northward, has been an unusual urge from the North and partly because of work relations and conditions of labor which the migrants affirmed could have been improved in various areas, was the approximate cause of many employers of Negro labor, both North and South, giving a greater degree of attention to work relations, leisure periods, recreation, and improved general conditions of labor, which were found to have as great an influence upon the contentment of working forces as wages and hours.

More Than Four-Fifths Of People Own Their Homes; Houses Not Overcrowded

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Apr. 1—In an investigation of the housing conditions of Negroes in Bluefield, W. Va., recently conducted by the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, it was found that 82 per cent of the homes occupied by Negroes were owned by the occupants or other Negroes, which is the highest percentage of Negro home owners of any of the larger cities of the State, according to a statement made public by T. Edward Hill, director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics.

The statement continues as follows: This survey conducted by this office covered the homes occupied by 320 Negro families or about 1,400 persons, which is more than one-half of the Negro population of the city, excepting those employed in domestic service and residing in the residences or upon the premises of their employers or living in hotels. More than 90 per cent of the homes owned or rented by Negroes were covered. Special attention was given by the investigators to sanitary conditions of the houses and yards, condition of interior walls, garbage disposal, sewerage, whether overcrowding was prevalent, efforts to beautify houses and yards, comparison of homes occupied by owners with those of renters, comparison of rented houses owned by white and Negro landlords and condition of streets and alleys as to paving and cleaning.

Houses Not Overcrowded

In the homes covered reside 320 families consisting of 398 male adults, 412 female adults and 412 children. There also reside in these homes 121 male lodgers and 53 female lodgers. In these same houses there are 1,183 rooms, or an average of 5.8 rooms per house; 955 beds, or an average of 2.9 beds per home. In none of the homes investigated is there evidence of overcrowding, but in most of these homes there is room to spare. The average number of persons to the home was found to be 3.8, while the average number for the entire city, according to the U. S. Census of 1920 was 5.4 persons per home.

Of the 320 homes, 305 are of wood construction, 14 are brick and one of stone. More than one-half of these homes are on paved streets and more than one-half of the remainder are on improved streets. Only a small number of these homes are in alleys; in fact, Bluefield has no alley problem. The city is very hilly and many of the streets on the North and East sides of the city, where a large number of Negroes live, are unpaved. Practically all of the streets and alleys are well lighted and kept fairly clean. In some of the outlying sections there is no regular collection of garbage and its disposal is a serious problem to many of the Negro residents. Only 9 of the homes visited were without city water, while only 127 or 39.6 per cent had bath tubs. No outside privies were found, but 187 or 58.4 per cent of the houses still have old-fashioned water closets. In the main, these water closets are clean. The houses being detached and having both front and back yards, they are light and airy, but less than half of the homes have screened windows in the summer. In addition to the need for more screens, a well-worked "paint your home" campaign is badly needed and would no doubt result in many homes being painted which have not had a coat of paint since being turned over to the owners by the builder. Considerable effort at beautifying front yards was noted and wherever there is a back yard of 50 feet or more, you find vegetable gardens, many of them running up the hill at an angle of 30 degrees. Practically all of the houses are either plastered or celled, but many of the interior walls are as badly in need of paint or new paper as the outside is in need of paint. In classifying the sanitary condition of the homes, it was found that 163 or 50.9 per cent were "good;" 128 or 40 per cent, "fair," and 29 or 9.1 per cent "poor."

Recapitulation Of Data Obtained From W. Va. Survey

Number of Families	320
Number of Male Adults	398
Number of Female Adults	412
Number of Children	412
Number of Female Lodgers	53
Number of Male Lodgers	121
Number of Male Wage Earners	381
Number of Female Wage Earners	182
Number of Rooms	1183
Number of Beds	955
Number of Frame Houses	305
Number of Brick Houses	14
Number of Stone Houses	1
Sanitation: "Good"	163 or 50.9 per cent
"Fair"	128 or 40.0 per cent
"Poor"	29 or 9.0 per cent
Homes Without City Water	9
Homes With City Water	311 or 97.0 per cent
Homes With Bath Tubs	127 or 39.6 per cent
Homes With Water Closets	187 or 58.4 per cent
Homes Occupied by Owners	203 or 63.7 per cent
Homes Rented to Negroes by Other Negroes	60 or 18.7 per cent
Homes Rented to Negroes by Whites	57 or 17.8 per cent
Average Number of Rooms per Home	5.8 per cent
Average Number of Beds per Home	2.9 per cent
Average Number of Children per Home	1.3 per cent
Average Number of Adults per Home	2.5 per cent
Average Number of Persons per Home	3.8 per cent
Percentage of Wage Earners in Total Number of Adults Reported	69.5 per cent
Total Monthly Rent	\$2,305.00
Average Monthly Rent per Home	19.81
Average Monthly Rent Paid by Negroes to Negroes	20.14
Average Monthly Rent Paid by Negroes to Whites	19.45
Estimated Value of real estate Owned by Negroes	\$1,083,550.00
Estimated Value of real estate Owned by Whites and Rented to Negroes	95,200.00
Percentage of Homes owned by Negroes	82.1 per cent

LEDGER-DISPATCH NORFOLK, VA.

NOV 12 1926

Colored Community Fund Workers Take No Holiday

There was no holiday observance by the colored division of the Community Fund campaign organization. Armistice Day was celebrated by an intensified drive for the necessary funds in cash and pledges to bring the little red chalk line on the dial board up to the \$10,000. Reports from two other schools came in during the day. J. J. Smallwood school reported \$48.03 in cash and pledges; \$11.03 in cash. The Douglass Park school reported \$41.65 in cash and pledges; \$10.65 in cash.

Representatives of the drive are planning to visit the different organizations which will be meeting during the remaining days of the campaign; such as lodges, various women's clubs and organization and churches and Sunday schools. The campaign will close Monday night. Some people who have not been called on in their respective neighborhoods have come or called the headquarters and brought their pledges or asked that a worker be sent to see them. The Campaign

Committee welcomes such interest and co-operation and hopes to hear from an increasing number of such persons. All persons who are young and able to contribute and who have not been seen are invited to come by the headquarters at 722 Brambleton avenue or call 41634 and a worker will be sent to their home or place of business in double quick time.

LEDGER-DISPATCH NORFOLK, VA.

NOV 3 1926

Colored Students

Pledge 100% Help To Community Fund

No section of the colored community is more enthusiastic and has given greater encouragement toward the Community Fund campaign than the principals, faculties and students of the various schools already visited by Jesse C. Thomas, director-general of the campaign. A spirit of friendly rivalry characterizes the drive and gives impetus to the behavior of these school organizations.

The following schools already have been visited and pledged 100 per cent support by student bodies and faculty members: Dunbar, Armstrong Smythe, Abraham Lincoln and John T. West grammar schools; the junior and senior divisions of the Booker T. Washington high school.

At Booker T. Washington the atti-

mobilizing for an onslaught which threatens the lead already assumed by Lieutenant Colonel Thorogood. The battle is on hot and heavy in all sections of the negro community.

seasoned majors who had been in the battle all day long. He was last seen at the close of the day making steady gains, followed by Major Dunbar and Captain Tucker. Captain Bagwell was heard late in the evening conscripting new recruits and taking the lead of the

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1926

Social Program FOR FAMILIES OF MILL WORKERS

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Restive labor, turning itself over, month in and month out, is one of the drawbacks of the coal industry. The industrial manufacturers of broad employment opportunities for their vision and those who are sincere-ly endeavoring to establish perma-nent efficiency in the work in gnet of the organizations agree that questions of work relations and conditions of labor are as im-portant as questions of wages and hours of service. During the past decade the migration of approxi-mately one million Negroes from the farms and factories of the South, with the result of an un-usual concentration of the Negro population in the North and partly because of work relations and con-ditions of labor which the migrants affirmed could have been improved in various areas, was the approxi-mate cause of many employers of Negro labor, both North and South, giving a greater degree of atten-tion to work relations, leisure pe-riods, recreation, and improved gen-eral conditions of labor, which were found to have as great an influence upon the contentment of working forces as wages and hours.

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Number of Female Wage Earners	128
Number of Rooms	1,183
Number of Beds	955
Number of Frame Houses	163
Number of Brick Houses	128
Number of Stone Houses	9
Number of "Good"	163
Number of "Fair"	128
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Homes Without City Water	311 or 97.0 per cent
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seasoned majors who had been in battle all day long. He was last seen at the close of the day making steady gains, followed by Major Dun-steady gains, followed by Major Dun-gee and Captain Hueles. Captain Bagnall was heard late in the eve-ning conscripting new recruits and

This young girl interpreted the attitude of the student-body and pledged its unreserved support in a most fitting and effective manner. Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Thoro-good sprang from ambush in late afternoon and took the lead of the

TRAVELERS' AID ASSISTED 2446 DURING MARCH

Agents Of This Organization
Met 795 Trains And 837
Boats For The Period—
Serves All Persons.

The various reasons for service to these people by the society, or the social problem presented were: Lack of knowledge of the city, failure to meet friends or relatives, loss of money or ticket, lack of funds, inability to speak English, children traveling alone, lack of education, unemployment, adult delinquency, and physical disability.

Travelers' Aid during the month of March met 795 trains and 837 boats. The individual, so well acquainted with the city and probably comfortably circumstanced, has only slight knowledge of the vast social service rendered by this organization. Although its help goes out to the young and the old, it is in saving the latter class, particularly the females where remarkable social service is rendered. Hundreds of young and adventurous or unfortunate girls, traveling alone, have been detected at the stations and wharves by Travelers' Aid and shielded from dangerous influences. Again, mothers traveling with small children have received particular vigilance from Travelers' Aid and often given most needed assistance. The work is indispensable and is gaining more and more in public understanding and appreciation.

The statistical report of the Travelers' Aid Society for the month of March shows that the society was considerably active during this period. A total of 2446 persons received assistance from Travelers' Aid during the past month according to the report. These figures are for the central branch and include all races and classes. The nationalities beheld include: Americans, Danish, Scandinavian, Swedish, Scotch, Italian, Greek, German, Russian, Polish, Irish, Spanish, Hungarian and Canadian, a variety of nationals large enough to indicate conclusively that Travelers' Aid is no respecter of persons when it comes to rendering assistance.

Of the persons assisted by Travelers' Aid, 108 were males under 16 years of age, and 125 females under 16 years of age; 132 males between the ages of 16 and 23, and 180 females between the same ages. 703 adults over 23 years of age were assisted as were 1,147 female adults. Five males and six females over 70 years also received assistance from Travelers' Aid.

RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

OCT 25 1926 NEGROES EAGER TO START DRIVE

Colored Campaign Committee
in Community Fund Led
by A. W. Holmes.

The campaign committee which will handle the colored division of the community fund drive has been organized and the workers are eager for the command to move forward.

A. W. Holmes, grand master of the National Ideal Society, is chairman of the committee; Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, grand secretary-treasurer of the Independent Order of St. Luke's, is vice-chairman, and M. A. Norrell will direct the campaign to raise the quota assigned the colored division. The negro leaders of the city have endorsed the community fund campaign and are taking prominent parts in the effort to make the movement successful this year.

Chairman Holmes visited a recent meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Union and invited the co-operation of the clergymen of the city. The churches and religious organizations will form a division under B. L. Jordan, secretary-manager of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia and a prominent churchman.

The committee is thoroughly representative of the colored population of Richmond, being composed of men and women who are prominent in all enterprises tending to promote the progress and development of the colored people of this community.

Work for Colored People.

The four colored agencies which are dependent upon the community fund for full financial support are the Friends' Orphan Asylum, Colored Playground and Recreation Association, the Phyllis Wheatley branch of Y. W. C. A. and the Richmond Urban League. Other agencies doing work for the colored people and receiving support from the community fund are: The Travelers' Aid, Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association, ice and milk mission, commission on international co-operation, Salvation Army, Children's Memorial clinic, Bureau of Catholic Charities, Richmond Safety Council and the Family Service Society, formerly the Associated Charities.

In order that the work of these agencies may be demonstrated to the city at large, an exhibition showing their accomplishment will be installed or display in the Grays' armory, seventh and Marshall streets, tomorrow night. In addition to the exhibit, musical program will be rendered by the Sabbath and Alpha Glee Clubs, Ayilla Briggs and the Capital City Glee Band. Admission to the armory will be free.

Committee Personnel.

The personnel of the committees in charge of the campaign is as follows: A. W. Holmes, chairman; Maggie Walker, vice-chairman; W. A. Smith, chairman of fraternal organizations and clubs; B. L. Jordan, chairman of churches and religious organizations; W. A. Jordan, chairman of literary and civic organizations, and Mrs. T. Carter, chairman of speakers' bureau.

Publicity—C. V. Kelley and John T. Howell, Jr.

The committee appointed by the Baptist ministers conference is composed of the following pastors of city churches: S. P. Robinson, E. C. Smith, A. Cobbs, A. D. Daly, William Benson and J. A. Brinkley. A meeting for all of the workers connected with the campaign will be held tonight at the Williams Lodge, 1517 home, at 8 o'clock.

LYNCHBURG
VIRGINIA

Negroes Plan To Aid Chest

Expect To Raise Total Of \$5,000 As Their Share Of The Community Fund

Prizes To Be Offered
To Stimulate Activity

Rev. V. E. Jones, Campaign
Manager, And Committee
Map Out Best Method

Under the leadership of V. N. Johns, campaign manager and an executive committee composed of both men and women, veterans in the promotion of community efforts, the negro citizens of Lynchburg have rounded out a campaign plan and organization which is believed to insure success in reaching their goal of \$5,000 for the Community Chest.

They have adopted as their campaign slogan, "There is no substitute for work." The campaign will be conducted on the neighborhood plan. The city has been divided into nine sections, or neighborhood groups, with a unit of workers organized in each section. Each neighborhood section will be subdivided into such small areas as to insure

real work at a minimum expenditure of time. The executive committee will organize the neighborhood groups.

In order to instill community pride, as well as a spirit of friendly competition between the groups, two valuable prizes have been offered, the possession of which may be commonly shared by an entire neighborhood group. The first prize will be awarded to the group securing the highest average of contributions per capita. The second prize will be awarded to the group securing contributions from the largest percentage of people.

The executive committee has called a meeting of the workers at campaign headquarters in the New Era building, Fifth and Polk streets, for next Sunday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

As a part of the publicity for the Community Chest campaign, the publicity committee is arranging a special folder to be distributed among the colored citizens of Lynchburg. This folder will outline in detail just what agencies have served colored people and will give the total amounts of money expended by these agencies. These folders will be ready for distribution by the end of next week, before the campaign starts, and their distribution will be in charge of the executive committee for the colored citizens.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Sentinel

OCT 27 1926

**Rents for Negroes
Too High, Is Complaint**

Following a survey of 275 dwellings occupied by negroes in Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Urban league, in a statement issued yesterday, charges that some Milwaukee landlords are exacting exorbitant rents. In some cases it was learned that negro tenants are paying 200 per cent more than the amount previously paid by white tenants. Because of high rates the tenants are compelled to take in roomers and in some houses six persons are occupying a single room, according to the statement. The Urban league is an organization devoted to social work among the negroes.